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A

DISSERTATION
ON THE
PROPERTIES and EFFICACY
OF THE
Lisbon DIET-DRINK,

In the CURE of the
Venereal Disease, the Scurvy,

AND
Other DISORDERS arising from an Impure State
of the Blood;

TOGETHER WITH
REFLECTIONS on the USE and ABUSE of
MERCURY, and the Manner of its ACTION on
the SOLIDS and FLUIDS.

To which is added,

Such Remarkable CASES as have been successfully
treated by a Course of the DIET-DRINK.

And also,

A SUPPLEMENT, wherein the true Difference be-
tween VENEREAL SYMPTOMS, and those often
mistaken for such by the Patient, are clearly pointed
out; so as more easily to be distinguished from each other.

By JOHN LEAKE, M.D.
Member of the Royal College of Physicians, LONDON,
and Physician to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital.

*—Morbos autem, non Eloquentia, sed Remediis
curari.* CELSUS.

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T O

BRICE FISHER, Esq;

Representative in Parliament for *Borough-
Bridge, Yorkshire.*

S I R,

ALTHO' Truth and matter of Fact may be thought sufficient to vindicate themselves, yet where Envy or Detraction are industriously employed to conceal the one or misrepresent the other, it then becomes necessary to call upon such Authority as will at once render such indirect Purposes of little Effect.

I will not presume to say that this is the sole Motive of my Address to you upon this Occasion; that, Sir, is rather from my Desire to acknowledge by this Opportunity the great *Justice* you have done me, since I had the Honour to be employed, and the Happiness to Succeed in the Recovery of
your

your Health. But in particular, I thank you, Sir, for that unrequested Mark of Approbation and Candor with which you are pleased to favour me;—I mean, the generous Offer of Leave to appeal to you, for a Confirmation of what I have here advanced, relative to the Effect of the *Medicine*, which is the Subject of the following Sheets.

I am,

with the utmost Respect,

S I R,

Your most Obliged,

And Obedient Servant,

JOHN LEAKE.

Craven-Street, Charing-Cross.

March the 25th, 1767.

P R E F A C E.

*A*S the Calamity* at Lisbon; some Years ago, may deprive several of a Medicine, which, for many Years, had there been deemed inestimable, for it's constant Success in curing two Diseases of the most formidable Kind; 'tis presumed the following short Account of it may not be unacceptable; and as it is my Aim, throughout the whole, to avoid every Thing that may stand in need of an Apology, I have nothing to offer by way of Excuse.

There are many Gentlemen, at this Time in London, who have not only experienced it's Effects, themselves, but have also remarked it's Excellence in the Cases of others; and to These, this Treatise is particularly addressed, as most likely to subscribe to the Merit of the Medicine, without any Mixture of Prejudice.

What I shall set down concerning it, is not taken from the Authority or Credit of another, but is the immediate Result of my own Observation and Knowledge of it's Efficacy, in the perfect Cure of the confirm'd.

Lues

* The Earthquake.

Lues Venerea the Scurvy, and other Diseases; having seen, when I was at Lisbon, repeated Instances of it's surprizing Success, even when Salivation, and all other Methods, had been submitted to in vain, and the despairing Patient was left to himself as incurable.

This Medicine, at Lisbon, was universally known by the Name of the German-Diet-Drink, from it's being given there, for many Years, by a German, who, as I was informed, had been Physician to the Queen Dowager of Portugal: It's Success was so amazing in many Cases that were thought to be incurable, that several Gentlemen resorted thither from England, Italy, Holland and all Parts of Europe, in Hopes of Relief; so that, of late Years, Lisbon has been more famous even than Montpelier, for the Means of restoring those Consumptive Patients, whose Constitutions, had suffered from Venereal Complaints, or the improper Use of Mercury.

I have, for several Years, directed the Use of the Lisbon Diet-Drink, and now prescribe it in my Practice, whenever I think it preferable to other Medicines: But being perfectly aware of the Difficulty which may oppose the favourable Mention of particular Remedies, I would have it re-
mark'd

mark'd, that I do not stand indebted to the following Sheets for a Proof of it's Efficacy, but shall have Recourse to Matters of Fact, to convince those who may doubt of it, not only by referring such, to those very Persons who have been cured by it, after the most powerful Remedies had failed; but also to Gentlemen of known Abilities and Eminence in the Profession, who have jointly attended with me, and have seen, to a Demonstration, the extraordinary Effects of this Medicine in some of the very worst Cases, which I have, in this Edition, inserted in the Appendix.

It is not my Design to obtrude this Medicine on the Publick, with the fulsome Encomiums of an infallible Remedy; 'tis enough for me, that it's Credit has been so sufficiently establish'd by Success and Length of Time, as not to stand in Need of such contemptible Assistance.

The Composition, indeed, not being made known, may afford an Opportunity to some, of raising Objections to it, merely upon that Account; but by those who are disinterested, and free from the Spirit of Prejudice, 'twill be allow'd a Matter of small Consequence to the Patient, how, or by what Means, he is restor'd to Health, provided he gets rid of his Complaints, and finds him-
self

self safely and perfectly cur'd: And as the Course of this Diet-Drink has been repeatedly found (by an Enlargement of the Secretions) to Answer all the Intentions of giving Mercury, without either Confinement, or that Waste of Strength and Injury to the Constitution, which the Patient must unavoidably undergo by Salivation; I believe it will be granted, that the Method of Cure propos'd by this Medicine, is much more gentle and efficacious, than any other in general Use.

* * * As some might possibly be inadvertently deceived or imposed upon by different Advertisements, which have appeared in the public Papers, relative to something called *Lisbon Diet-drink*, — *Leake's Pill's*, &c. which, but for the avoiding of Mistakes, would have appeared unworthy of Notice;---The Author of this Dissertation, thinks it necessary to inform the *Public*, that he knows nothing of *these Things*, nor of the *Persons* who are the *Venders* of them.

 S E C T. I.

 THE
 P R O P E R T I E S
 A N D
 E F F I C A C Y

O F T H E

Lisbon D I E T - D R I N K ,

In the Cure of the

V E N E R E A L D I S E A S E , the S C U R V Y ,

and other D I S O R D E R S .

OBSERVATIONS founded upon
Experience, are the surest Guides to
 Truth in every Science, and when
 apply'd to the Cure of Diseases, are alone,
 much more likely to succeed, than the
 most refin'd and plausible Theories, where
 these are disregarded and laid aside; by
 the first, we have a true Copy of a Disease,
 where all its Symptoms, like the Features
 of a well-drawn Picture, are faithfully
 delineated from the Life; but where
 erring Hypothesis guides the Pencil, the
 B Strokes

Strokes tho' ever so delicate, widely differ from Nature, and exhibit not only a faint, but false Resemblance of the Original.

AND as Physick at first began without Theory, so it might in a great Measure subsist without it : That had no Share in furnishing Hints, or guiding the wild *American* to a Remedy for his Disease ; for, without enquiring into its Cause, he would often cure, Relief being the only Thing he sought or car'd for. Thus pure Experience, built upon the most simple Knowledge, supply'd the Place of deep Speculation, and taught him to rate the Value of his Medicine by the Ease it procur'd him.

ON this Account, I shall confine myself entirely to the sensible Effects of the *Medicine* under Consideration, without confounding or obscuring plain Facts with Matter of idle Surmise ; its *constant Success* being a much stronger and more incontestable Proof of its Efficacy, than any Conclusion that can be drawn from the most elaborate Description of its Excellence.

BUT

BUT tho' I shall only mention the most evident Properties by which it expels the Venereal Poison, or corrects the Scorbutic Acrimony ; yet I am far from limiting its Power of Action, solely to those *Secretions* which it principally tends to promote ; since Medicines often operate by Qualities too abstruse to be discover'd by the Senses.

IT may not here be improper to observe that the noblest and most celebrated Specificks are not alike successful in all Cases ; the divine Powers of *Opium* do not always solace the Patient with Intervals of Ease, nor does the most prudent Use of the *Bark* invariably put a Stop to the Progress of an *Intermittent* ; a convincing Proof, that the most powerful Medicine cannot justly be warranted infallible, and a Reason too prevailing, to allow me the Mention of so pompous and absurd an Epithet, upon this, or any other Occasion.

FORMERLY, the *Lisbon Diet-Drink* was chiefly confined to the Cure of the *Pox* and *Scurvy*, and generally, I believe

it may be the most prevalent in these Diseases; but it may also be given with admirable Success in most Disorders that arise from Acrimony, or a viscid State of the Blood.

IN the *Rheumatism*, and irregular *Gout*, it is of great Service, and also in the *Asthma*; in which Cases, I have known it afford the most sensible Relief; for it not only powerfully dissolves Obstructions, but blunts the Acrimony of the Sharp Juices, and by conveying them out of the Body, by the several Secretions, it mitigates the most severe Symptoms of those Diseases, and gradually brings the Blood to a more soft balsamic State.

Since the first Edition of this Dissertation which I published in the year 1757; Experience has also convinc'd me of the good Effect of this Medicine both in *Cancerous* and *Scrophulous* Cases, where the Glands of the *Breast*, *Neck* or *Throat* are affected, and also in the *Glandular Consumption* mention'd by Dr. Russell, where the Lungs after Dissection have been found beset with Tubercles: In all such Disorders, it will be found extremely beneficial;

al; or whensoever the Constitution suffers from gross Humours, as after the *Small-Pox* or *Measles* where the Dregs of these Diseases have not been sufficiently carried off by purging Medicines; and where ever the *first* is intended to be artificially communicated by *Innoculation*, I believe, that no Medicine, by way of preparation, would more effectually secure the Patient from future Danger.—Where sharp acrimonious Humors inflame the *Eyes*, where the female Patient, from a bad Habit of Body, is subject to the *Fluor Albus*, or that kind of Weakness peculiar to Women, or where the *Liver* is obstructed, and a bilious yellow hue appears on the Skin with a Disposition inclin'd to Melancholly; this *Diet Drink* will be found to produce a remarkable good Effect; because, in Several Cases, where these Symptoms have prevail'd in a very high Degree, I have generally observ'd that the Event was favourable.

IT produces its Effects in the most salutary gentle Manner, acting principally by *Perspiration*, *Urine*, and moderate *Stools*; insomuch, that where ever there is Suspicion of a venereal Taint, it may be
given

given with the utmost Safety and Success to *Children* or *Women with Child*; and as Infants are often infected by distemper'd Nurseries, or sometimes born Heirs to this cruel Disease, this *Medicine*, by its Mildness, is perfectly well adapted to the Cure; being proper in the most tender Constitutions and even in *hectic Complaints*, where the Use of Mercury would be highly prejudicial.

IN the Cure of Diseases, we are often directed to watch the Course of Nature, and to observe with Diligence the Steps she takes to free herself of every Incumbrance: In the *Venereal Disease* and *Scurvy*, the Patient is sometimes seiz'd with a Flux of the Belly, which being an Effort of Nature, to throw off the morbid Matter by the intestinal Glands, ought, by all Means, to be encouraged; agreeable to this, 'tis evident that a Medicine which is gently laxative, and constantly keeps the Bowels open, must greatly contribute to the Cure, by affording the Venereal Poison a free Passage out of the Body by the *Intestines*, whenever Nature determines it that Way: Again, when the tainted Juices are thrown outwards,

and

and deform the Skin with *Eruptions*, this Medicine by opening the Pores and promoting a free Perspiration, will assist in forwarding their Exit. In this Case Dr. *Robinson*, in his excellent Treatise on the Venereal Disease absolutely condemns a *Salivation*, as attended with very pernicious Consequences; for, according to his Opinion, it may resolve the Matter of the Pocky Scabs, Blotches, and Ulcers, and oblige the tainted Juices, that Nature for her Security had thrown upon the Skin, to melt down, and retreat into the Blood again; which is acting both against the Laws of *Nature*, and the evident Maxims of the *Animal OEconomy*.

THE better to account for the Effects of the *Diet-Drink*, I shall beg Leave to consider, in the shortest Manner, the Nature of the *Venereal Poison*, and the horrid Consequences arising from it, when intimately mixed with the several Juices; for if the Virus, which, at first, was only in Possession of some Particular Part, is not speedily disengaged from the Place of its Residence, and carried out of the Body by the Power of Medicines, its Strength will be multiplied
in

in Proportion to the Time of its Stay, and by Degrees it will insinuate itself into the Blood, 'till the whole Mass becomes contaminated : And as the Fluids separated from the Blood, either in a sound or diseas'd State, are constantly converted into Solids, in order to supply and repair the Loss of what is wore away by the Action of the Body ; that Poison which, at first, was local, will now be universally diffus'd throughout the Body, and the very Principles of its Existence will become infected.

THE Venereal Poison is generally imagined to be of an *acid, corrosive* and *fix'd* Nature ; from one or all of which Properties, 'tis suppos'd, almost every Symptom of the Disease may be accounted for : however, it is hard to affirm, with real Certainty, that either the one or the other of these Qualities actually reside in it ; because, we can only judge of the Nature of the Poison by the Effects it produces.

FIRST, I imagine it is thought to partake of *Acidity* from its coagulating the Lymph, and bringing on Obstructions and Tumors, in the several lymphatic Glands.

SECONDLY,

SECONDLY, 'tis deem'd *corrosive*, from the strong Tendency that is observ'd in Venereal Ulcers to spread and eat deeper. And lastly, it is with great Reason suppos'd of a *fix'd Nature*, because the Infection is never communicated by Effluvia, as in the Small-Pox, and other contagious Diseases.

THE Blood, therefore, being alter'd from its sound State, by the Acrimony of the Venereal Poison ; all the Fluids separated from it become vitiated, and unfit for the Purposes of Life ; the Solids are not only robbed of their due Supply of Nourishment, but also suffer greatly from the Sharpness of the Juices, irritating, and at last eroding the Vessels in which they circulate ; and from this Cause arise Pain and Inflammations, which often ulcerate without a previous Suppuration of the Part.

BESIDES, the Stimulus occasioned by the acrid Fluids, will sollicit the minute Vessels which are most sensible, to contract and force back their Contents into

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the larger Branches, and this, by lessening the Diameters of the several Vessels, and preventing a due Circulation, will become the immediate Cause of Obstruction, Tumors, and Caries of the Bones: This contractile Disposition of the Solids is not at all Conjecture, but prov'd, from Experience, to be matter of Fact: for by examining with a Microscope, the Parts of an Animal in Pain, that is found sufficient to alter the Course of the Blood, and by the Spasms it occasions, will drive back the Fluids in their Vessels, till the Stimulus is remov'd; so that from this Obstruction to the Progress of the Circulation, Tumors may probably happen, without any preter-natural Thickness or Coagulation of the Blood.

INDEED, it is generally thought, that at first, the infectious Matter acts chiefly by coagulating the Juices, which stagnating, acquire a Degree of Acrimony sufficient to erode the Solid Parts, but whether the one of these Qualities precedes the other, or whether they do not exist together, from the Time of Infection, is a Circumstance which I think, is very Difficult to clear up.

THE

THE Viscidity of the Blood is also the Consequence of the Venereal Poison, which concurring with its Acrimony, may produce Symptoms almost innumerable, and tho' variously complicated, yet all of them depending upon these two preceeding simple Causes.

THE Globules of Blood have mutual Attractions, which increase in Proportion to their Surface of Contact; and there are several Properties residing in Matter, which are found to augment or diminish this attractive Power; *Vegetable Acids* dissolve the Blood, whilst *mineral acid Spirits*, are said infallibly to coagulate and dispose it to run into preternatural Cohesions; and as the Venereal Poison is suppos'd to be of an acid, or falso-acid Nature, 'tis no Wonder that it should thicken the Lymph, and bring on all the Symptoms consequent of that Quality, viz. *Buboes* in the Groin, Inflammations and Enlargement of the *Testes*, with Tumors and Obstructions of the *Glands* in several Parts of the Body.

A VISCID State of the Blood may likewise happen from a Defect of its Motion from any Cause; for as the constituent Parts of all the Animal Fluids are globular in their natural State, so do they preserve that Figure by the constant Revolution of their Parts; by which, every separate Particle may be consider'd as a Ball or *small sphere*, continually turning round its own Axis, in various Directions; therefore, as their Motions languish, or wholly cease, these Particles must recede from their original globular Figure and assume others, more or less approaching thereunto: But since spherical Particles do, of all others, contain the greatest Quantity of Matter under the least Surface, their Points of Contact, *inter se*, must be the smallest, and consequently the best adapted to compose a fluid Body; so that whenever the Juices change this Figure for any other that is pointed or angular, they are said to be in a diseas'd or acrimonious State; and not only so, but they must likewise become more glutinous and roapy, for the Cohesion of their Parts will be in Proportion to

to their Surface of Contact, and as the Quantity of their Surface is increas'd by their new-acquir'd Figure, they must, of Necessity, constitute a Fluid more viscid and tenacious than what it was before.

THIS Indisposition of the Juices will prove the greatest Obstacle to a free glandular Secretion, and the venal Blood being, by this Means depriv'd of that due Supply of Lymph, which, in a natural State, dilutes and keeps it fluid, will grow thick and unfit for Circulation; its Motion will become languid, and its Return to the Heart, thro' the small Vessels, more difficult; and as this Loss of Motion will still become greater and greater, as the several Glands increase in their Obstruction, so will the Blood's Viscidity be augmented more and more.

THE Nature of the Venereal Poison being such as to communicate Acrimony, and dispose the Blood to a viscid State, the Cure will be soonest brought about by such Things as blunt the Acrimony, thin the Blood, and evacuate the offending Matter

Matter which occasioned these Depressities.

THE *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, already mention'd, is eminently possess'd of all the above Properties, and by these it is directly suited to answer all the Intentions of Cure.

'TIS a nice Point to commend with Judgment, and still more difficult, to avoid the Imputation of Partiality, in a Subject of this Kind ;—however, as I shall advance nothing but Truth and Matter of Fact, I am not in Pain for the Event, respecting the Prejudice of Opinion.

THIS Medicine is compos'd of *saline, penetrating* subtile Parts, join'd with a soft *resinous Balsam*, which, together make a Kind of natural Soap, readily mixing with the animal Fluids, and with them easily convey'd to every Part of the Body : It occasions no Tumult in the Blood, nor hastily solicits its own Expulsion, but goes the whole
Length

Length of the Circulation, and searches to the Extremities of the finest Strainers.

By its saline, deterging Quality, it dissolves the coagulated Lymph, and powerfully scours the obstructed Glands; whilst, by its soft balsamic Parts, it becomes friendly to Nature, defending the Solids, and sheathing the Acrimony of the Sharp Juices, which before were constantly eroding and preying upon their tender Fibres.

Its Effects in the Blood-Vessels seems somewhat anagolus to those of Oils in the Stomach, when taken upon Poisons, or Emulsions drank plentifully to remove the Stranguary from blistering with *Spanish Flies*; for as the Design of administering these, is to blunt the caustic Salts, and convey 'em out of the Body without wounding the Solids, so is this *Medicine* intended to answer the like Purposes, by breaking and inveloping the Asperity of the Venereal Poison, and by enlarging the several Secretions for its quicker Discharge.

THIS

THIS Medicine, therefore, being constantly, and for a considerable Time, largely admitted into the Mass of Blood, by its active penetrating Salt, suspended in a medicated Liquor, dilutes and lessens the Cohesion of its Constituent Parts, by Means of which the *Venereal Poison*, or *Scorbutic Acrimony*, are the more easily separated from the sound Juices, and wash'd out of the Body by the several Secretions of *Perspiration*, *Urine* and *Stool*.

IN this Manner it thoroughly changes the whole Mass of Blood, from a distemper'd to a sound State, and manifestly works a radical Cure, without disordering the Patient, or leaving him in that languid, death-like Condition, which unavoidably follows a *profuse Salivation*: On the contrary, it rather becomes a *Restorative*, by imparting a *balsamic Disposition* to the Blood, and supplying the Solids with such Matter as was abraded and wore away by the Sharpness of the Juices; for the same Reason, it will also, in a great Measure, repair the Injuries done to the Constitution, by the *imprudent Use of Mercury*;

cury ; and upon this Account, I have known several who grew fat during its Use, who before were extremely thin and emaciated by a preceeding Salivation.

HENCE also, the almost certain Success of this Medicine in *foul Venereal*, or *Scorbutic Ulcers*, which are not restrain'd by Mercury, but continue spreading in Spight of its liberal Use ; for in such Cases, the Blood being depriv'd of its richest and most balsamic Parts, the very Stamina of the Solids give Way, and tend to a State of Diffolution.

BUT, be a Medicine ever so good and powerful it still remains as a Thing of the last Importance, to distinguish and particularize the several Cases where it is found, from Practice, to be the most remarkably advantageous.

I WOULD therefore, from Experience, in a very particular Manner, recommend the *Lisbon Diet - Drink*, in *worn-out, feeble Constitutions*, where the Patient is an improper Subject for the Use
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of *Mercury*, and even after a Salivation has fail'd, and left him hectic or consumptive, with spreading Ulcers, Eruptions on the Skin, an inveterate Head-ach, acute wandering Pains, or any other Symptoms that may be deem'd truly *Venereal* or *Scorbutic*: In these Cases, it will sweeten and restore the sharp thin Blood to its former balsamic State; and from hence a more free and equal Circulation will again take Place: It is likewise given with the most certain Success to *infected Children*, and *Women with Child*, and seems incomparably well suited to such delicate Constitutions, since I believe, there is no Remedy yet known, so safe and gentle in its Operation, where the event is alike successful.

WHOEVER doubts the Efficacy of this Remedy, from its Want of that Gravity with which Mercury and other Minerals are endued, need only attend to a common Experiment, which will entirely overthrow that Objection. *viz.* The Bones of Animals, which have for some Time eaten their Food with a Mixture of Mad-

der-

der-Root, do by this Means acquire a florid red Colour, even in their most solid and compact Parts: This Circumstance is mentioned by Mr. *Monro*, speaking of the Vessels of the Bones.

“ THE clearest Demonstration of the
 “ intimate Distribution of these small Ar-
 “ teries, is, to observe the Effects of such
 “ a tinging Substance, as can retain its
 “ Colour when swallow’d, digested, and
 “ mix’d with the Blood of any living
 “ Animal, and at the same Time has Par-
 “ ticles small enough to be convey’d into
 “ the Vessels of the Bones; such is RUBIA
 “ TINCTORUM, Madder-Root*; for we
 “ see the gradual Advances which this
 “ Tincture makes from the Periosteum
 “ into the more internal Parts of the
 “ Bones, and how universally the Distri-
 “ bution of Liquors is made, the whole
 “ bony Substance being tinged.”

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FROM

* *Philos. Transact.* Numb. 442, Art. 8. Numb. 443, Art. 2. Numb. 457, Art. 4. *Mem. de l’ Acad. des. Sciences* 1739, 1743.

FROM hence, it is evident that all the Parts of the Body, even the very *Bones*, abound with Vessels infinitely small, which admit of Circulation, and are pervious to the subtile Particles of Medicines, which act not at all by their Gravity, but rather by a Specific Quality, which, with the animal Fluids, is constantly propell'd by the Force of the Heart, and by Degrees transmitted to the *affected Part* ; so that tho' the Disease is ever so inveterate, and the Patient infected, *even to the Bones*, provided he will conform to a proper Regimen, and duly continue this *Diet-Drink*, for a considerable Time, he may in the End, with the greatest certainty, rely upon an absolute Cure,

THE *Scurvy*, according to the best Writers, cannot properly be defin'd a simple Affection depending upon any one single proximate Cause ; but is rather a Complication of Disorders, attacking the Patient with various Symptoms, most of which may be trac'd to the Fountain from whence they spring, *viz.* a bad State of the
Blood :

Blood : This Discracy of the Blood, may be occasion'd by tedious and long-continued Illness, which weakens the Vital Powers, by unwholesome Diet, such as that of Flesh-Meats, which are rendered indigestible, by being excessively dry'd, or from the vast Quantity of Salt used in preserving them ; by drinking corrupted stagnating Water, or by breathing a confin'd, moist, inelastic or putrid Air ; but, according to *Lind*, those who have undergone a *Salivation* are, of all others, the most subject to this Disease.

It may be observ'd of *Sea-Salt*, that the Force of the digestive Faculties only serve to subtilize its Parts, but is insufficient to change its Nature, which, after repeated Circulations, still remains invincibly the same ; so that, without these Salts, with which the Blood is overstock'd, are plentifully carried out of the Body by the Urinary Passages, they will fall upon the Glands of the Skin, in form of Scorbutic Eruptions ; or else by vellicating and eroding the muscular Fibres, the Blood will extravasate, and occasion

caſion black levid ſpots eſpecially on the Legs ; and as all animal and vegetable Subſtances become putrid, as ſoon as the progreſſive Motion of their Fluids ceases, theſe Diſcolourations will often afterward break, and become troubleſome ſpreading Sores : The *Gums* alſo grow ſpongy, bleed upon the ſlighteſt Touch, and at laſt will ulcerate, from a corruption of the Juices and the Acrimony of the putrid Saliva.

THAT the *Kidnies* are the proper excretory Organs, by which this muriatic Acrimony is naturally diſcharg'd, is evident from the Saltneſs of the Urine ; and therefore, a Diſeaſe brought on by this Quality can never be more effectually cured, than by giving a diuretic Medicine, which alſo reſiſts Putrefaction, and which, by diluting the Blood, will likewiſe diſſolve the ſharp Salts, and carry them off by an increas'd *Urinary Diſcharge*,

NOTHING, as Dr *Pringle* obſerves, could be more unexpected than to find Sea-Salt a Haſtner of Putrefaction ; yet his twenty-fifth Experiment demonſtrably
proves

proves it to be such ; for tho' one Dram of Salt, in two Ounces of Water, preserved Flesh sweet twenty Hours longer than pure Water, yet he found, from repeated Experiments, that Flesh, with from five to twenty Grains of Sea-Salt, putrified sooner than the same Quantity of Flesh infus'd in Water only ; and further observes, since Salt is never taken in Aliment, beyond the Proportion of the corrupting Quantities in the Experiment, it appears subservient to Digestion, chiefly by a septic Virtue ; and consequently, I think, may be justly deem'd a principal Cause of the Scurvy, contrary to the Opinion of a modern Writer on that Disease.

IT is the Nature of all animal Oils, when exalted by extraordinary Heat, or long Rest, to acquire a Degree of Rancidity, sufficient to bring on a total Corruption of the Humours with which they are mix'd, and also to erode the Solids, where they chance to stagnate : This seems, in a great Measure to be the Case, not only in the Scurvy, where the most
evident

evident Marks of Putrefaction appear, but also in the Bilious and Petechial Fever, where the Blood drawn from the Veins, particularly in the Scurvy, sends up a putrid stinking Smell, and appears of a dark, greenish, muddy Hue, without any regular Separation of its Parts, after standing to cool.

It is found, from Experience, that nothing will sooner correct the Acrimony of rancid Oils, than vegetable Salts; for by mixing rancid Train Oil with Pot-ashes, it loses its Sharpness, and is immediately chang'd into a Soap, which is a mild, innocent Substance, widely differing from the two Bodies which produce it.

In such a putrid State of the Humours as has been already hinted at, watery *Diluents*, tho impregnated with the most proper medicinal Virtues, can be of little Service, except endued with such a *Saponeaceous Quality*, as will become a Medium to incorporate and combine the watery with the rancid oily Parts: The *Lisbon Diet-Drink* gives the most plain and visible

fible Proofs of ſuch a Quality, by the frothy Bubbles which remain on the Surface, for ſeveral Hours, after ſhaking; and from this Property to divide, and mix with the Juices, and its Power to evacuate the morbid Humours by *Perspiration*, *Urine*, and *Stool*, it tends to the Cure of the moſt confirm'd Scurvy.

WHATEVER impairs the Solids, and diminifhes their Force upon the Fluids, as long protracted Chronical Diſeaſes, a profuſe Mercurial Salivation, &c. may likewise be principally concern'd in the Production of this Diſeaſe.

EVERY Degree of Putrefaction is follow'd by a proportional Degree of Reſolution in the Fluids, and a ſuitable Relaxation and Decay of the Solids, though ever ſo inſenſible; and ſince the Blood is melted down, and the Solid Fibres over-ſtrain'd, waſted, and render'd effete by a *Salivation*, it may, without Doubt, be look'd upon as a Cauſe powerfully diſpoſing the Patient to the *Scurvy*; for it evidently tends to promote the ſame Proceſs as that of Putrefaction itſelf: This

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may probably be deem'd a substantial Reason, not only why the *Scurvy* so often recurs after a Salivation; but also why the smallest Portions of Mercury are so extremely pernicious in that Disease; having often been found to excite the most profuse salivary Discharge, with the Loss of the Gums and Teeth, and likewise, for the most Part, to be attended with a dangerous *Bloody Flux*.

IN such Cases, the Mercury will not only farther break down the Texture of the Blood, already too much destroy'd, but will also exalt that Degree of Putrefaction which before existed in it from the scorbutic Cause: Besides, as *Lind* justly observes, the Want of a due Perspiration may likewise account for the Reason why Mercury in Scorbutics, so powerfully falls upon the salival Glands.

THE Spring and Summer seem the most eligible Seasons for taking this Medicine, tho' it will answer in Success at all Times of the Year, as may be seen by the Cases in the Appendix, the usual Quantity being a Pint Night and Morning, for

a Month, or longer, in Proportion to the long or short Duration of the Disease and the Violence of the Symptoms ; but should the Largeness of the Draught chance to be any Objection ; instead of a Pint, half that Quantity may be taken, four Times a Day, with equal Success.

IT agrees with almost every Stomach, and requires no *Confinement* ; the Patient may use moderate Exercise, and go A-broad in his usual Manner, but ought to conform to the following Regimen : He must avoid all Acids, and every Thing salt or high-season'd : Fat Meats, Hog's Flesh, Fish and Vegetables are, at this Time, prejudicial ; let him live chiefly upon dry Food, and white Meats roasted, such as Veal, Rabbit, Fowls, &c. He must likewise abstain from the immoderate Use of Liquids, especially those of the spirituous Kind, and, at Meals, drink sparingly of any of the light White Wines, diluted with Water.

THIS was the Method observ'd in administering the Diet-Drink at *Lisbon*, where this Medicine has succeeded in the

most deplorable Cases of the *Venereal Disease* and *Scurvy*, even when *Salivation* and all other Means proved ineffectual, and, for that Reason, was constantly recommended by the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons there.

* * * It is here proper to take Notice, that the *Virtue* and *Efficacy* of the *Diet-Drink* is soon destroy'd by *long keeping*, and therefore, 'tis necessary to take it perfectly fresh, as it cannot, in the Heat of Summer, by any means, be preserv'd good and in its genuine State, above two or three Days, even when plac'd in the coldest Cellar, where it should constantly be kept; which shews how egregiously those are impos'd upon, who imagine they have *this Medicine* in *Pint Bottles*, which according to a *Quack Advertisement* inserted in the Public Papers, may be taken into the Country, and will keep for a long Time:—So easily are some People deceived, who have more Credulity than Decernment, and who are contented with the *Names of Things* only, instead of the *Things themselves*, even at the Expence of their Health.

SECT.

 S E C T. II.

R E F L E C T I O N S

O N T H E

Improper U S E of M E R C U R Y,

A N D T H E

M A N N E R of Its A C T I O N on the

S O L I D S A N D F L U I D S.

M E R C U R Y, or Quick Silver, is a ponderous mineral Fluid, consisting of very minute globular Parts, easily divisible, and the heaviest of all Bodies, excepting Gold : Its Effects on the Parts of the human Body are various and surprising, but in general, may be accounted for, from its Gravity, Divisibility and Figure : By the first Property, it may be consider'd to act with a mechanical Power, like that of the Wedge, &c. By the second, it becomes capable of insinuating

ating itself into, and prevading the most minute capillary Vessels; and by the Third, 'tis exquisitely fitted for Motion and Circulation, when mix'd with the animal Fluids.

THE Preparations of this Mineral, as apply'd to the Practice of Medicine, have afforded Subject for various Opinions, being, by Some, deem'd highly pernicious and suspected of arsenical Qualities, consequently a dangerous Poison, and absolutely unfit for medicinal Purposes : others again, have applauded their Excellence, and zealously insisted on their Safety and Efficacy in many Diseases, particularly that of the *Lues Venerea* : But both Parties have certainly err'd in the Extreme ; for the first rashly condemn'd this valuable Medicine, from the terrible Symptoms that followed its improper Use, without ever considering, that the horrid Devastation it made, was more owing to the immoderate Quantity, than to any deleterious Quality residing in it : On the other Hand, the Advocates for it, too lavishly commended it, without sufficiently attending to those *particular Cases*, in
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which later Experience proves it to be extremely pernicious: And yet this Opposition of Opinions seems not at all unaccountable, for in the early Stages of the Venereal Disease, a Medicine, thus uncertain in its Qualities, was chiefly administer'd by Empericks, and unskilful Men, who boldly gave to one, that which had cur'd another of the like Disease, without any Regard to proper Dose, or Difference of Constitution. Such inconsiderate Practice produc'd the most dreadful Effects, and Death itself was oftentimes the Consequence; for, by over-loading the Blood with Mercury, the Patient was quickly destroy'd by a Hæmorrhage, Suffocation, or such like alarming Symptoms; so that 'tis no wonder it should fall into Discredit and Neglect: However there were not wanting some, who by more cautious and rational Methods, became able to ascertain its Dose with more Exactness, and from the better Success of those, it was again reviv'd in Practice, and brought into Esteem. Medicines, therefore, like most other Things, derive their Value from their proper Use, since we find the same medicinal Substances

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ces good or bad, according to the Manner of their Application.

AN Attempt to raise the Esteem of one Medicine by degrading another, might justly admit of the most severe Censure; and therefore, before I go further, shall beg leave to obviate every Objection of this Kind, by assuring the Reader, that this is so foreign and repugnant to my Design that 'tis the only Thing which I would industriously seek to avoid; for throughout the whole, I would only be understood to doubt the Safety or Success of a *Salivation* in particular Cases, where a gentler Remedy would not only more certainly effect a Cure, but what is of the greatest Consequence, without subjecting the feeble Patient to those Injuries which his Constitution must unavoidably sustain by a Treatment so tedious and severe.

MERCURY, in its purest State, seems void of all Acrimony, except divested of its natural Form by a Chymical Process; and such is the peculiar Property of this Fluid, that its ultimate Particles will still retain their spherical Figure, tho' divided
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and resolved into the most subtile Vapour ; and since it is suppos'd to act upon the human Body by its Gravity, Divisibility and Figure ; 'tis highly probable that most of the elaborate chymical Processes, by changing its Figure, lessening its Gravity, and fixing its Motion, rather tend to destroy than to exalt its medicinal Virtues.

MERCURIALS, when judiciously given, may without Doubt, generally prove the absolute Cure of the Pox in robust Habits ; yet there are many Constitutions which have suffer'd so much from the long Continuance of the Disease, and the improper use of Mercury, that they are unable any longer, to withstand the Force of severe Remedies, and most likely would sink under a Salivation ; which, with a long Course of Abstinence, during the Progress of it, is sufficient to induce such a *Waste* of the Body, as oftentimes, is never to be repaired : So that the unhappy Patient, tho' perhaps cur'd of the Venereal Disease, languishes out his Days, and at last dies of a *Consumption*.

WITH a View therefore to caution against the indiscriminate Use of Mercury

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in all Cafes that are fuppos'd Venereal ; I fhall venture an Attempt to fhew how it may be hurtful to a weakly Conftitution, either when receiv'd into the Blood in a Salivation, or where the Venereal Difafe is complicated with others, which may be exasperated and render'd worfe by its Application.

MERCURY is a Fluid, whose fpecific Gravity is fourteen Times greater than that of the Blood ; and tho' the Quantity of Motion in the mercurial Globules, when mix'd with the Blood in the largeft Veffels, is, at firft but fourteen Times greater than the Globules of Blood ; yet, in the fmalleft Branches of the Capillary Arteries, it will be above a hundred Times greater, according to the Calculation of the learned *Aftruc*.

Now it is evident what will be the Confequence of this great Difproportion between the increas'd Motion of the Blood, and the Refiftance of the Fibres which compofe its Veffels ; for as they are acted upon by a Force, one hundred Times greater than what they fustain'd in a natural State, it is requifite that their
Power

Power of Resistance should be nearly a hundred Times greater than before, to counteract the Velocity of the Blood's Motion : But this is so far from being the Case in a Salivation, that the Solids, instead of being strengthened, are daily weaken'd and relax'd more and more, first, from the slender Diet enjoin'd in the Salivation ; secondly, from the Addition of Mercury entering the Blood at each Friction ; and lastly, from the profuse and immoderate Discharge of Saliva.

THE great Diffolution which the Mass of Blood suffers from the Action of Mercury, may also become an additional Cause in overcoming the Tone of the Vessels, and help to destroy that mutual Action, and Re-action which ought to subsist between the Solids and Fluids ; for, supposing the Blood to consist of different Orders of Globules, which is the received Opinion ; as its constituent Parts become comminuted and melted down by the Gravity of Mercury ; the excessive Heat, at this time produced by its quick Motion and Attrition against the Sides of the Vessels, will rarify the Air shut up in each Globule, so as to make it

possess a larger Space and distend the Vessels, especially those of the weaker Viscera, even to the Danger of bursting,

THAT Air really exists in the Globules of Blood seems plain from their spherical Figure, but Observations with the Microscope have now so far confirmed that Supposition, as to leave no Room for Dispute ; for, by examining the Circulation, *Leeuwenhoeck* asserts, that in their Passage through the capillary Vessels they change into an oval Figure, re-assuming their Roundness as soon as they come into a larger Space : This Change of Figure in the sanguineous Globules denotes the Elasticity of the Air they contain, since nothing is Elastic but what has Air in its Composition.

NOR will the vast Force of the Air's Expansion when rarified by Heat, seem at all strange to those who consider it as the principal Agent employed in digesting our Food in the Stomach.

To the foregoing Supposition, may be objected the Experiment of tying a Portion of an Artery with its circulating Blood included,

included, for since no sensible Swelling was perceived in it, after placing it in the exhausted Receiver of the Air Pump, it was from thence inferred that the Air contained in the Blood remained inelastic in its natural State : But this Experiment seems fallacious and not sufficiently conclusive, for if the Resistance of the strong Arterial Coats was more than equal to the Force of the Air's Expansion, no sensible Enlargement could possibly happen.

FROM hence it plainly appears, that after taking *Mercury* in large Quantities the Blood acts with the greatest Violence at a Time when the Solids are the least able to resist it, and consequently by its Rapidity may burst its containing Vessels, as appears evident from the Patients *bloody Stools*, *Hæmorrhage* from the Nose, Mouth, &c.

WITHOUT disregarding the Testimony of Truth, it cannot be denied but that this Remedy is sometimes attended with Consequences not only dangerous but often fatal, particularly where a *hectic Fever* prevails, or where the Lungs or any of the softer Viscera are in a decay'd State; for to give Mercurials with Freedom

dom in such Cases, would be giving certain Death to the Patient : So that Salivation is so far from being always proper, in every Circumstance of the Venereal Disease, that it often manifestly endangers the Patient, and lays a Foundation for future Diseases.

For the Reasons already given, it will dispose the Body to a State of universal Relaxation, which will become the Parent of Stubborn and sometimes incurable chronical Complaints, such as excessive *Weakness*, *Consumption*, *Dropsy* and *hectic Fever* : For as the Strength of Animals is supposed to be in a triplicate Proportion to their Quantity of Blood, how great must be the Weakness of the Body after a *Salivation* ? Where the Vessels, which were before distended, enlarged, and over-strained beyond Measure, are now drained of their nutritious Juices, and of a sudden, left almost empty, from the profuse Discharge of Saliva, Urine and Sweat.

ALMOST every one, from his own Experience, can tell the Inconvenience that attends a simple *Sprain* in any Part of the Body, and how long it is before the affected

fect'd Part regains its former strength : The same Cause, tho' in a less Degree, will also account for the excessive Weakness that so often follows a high-raised Salivation ; for in both Cases the Nature of the Injury is the same, *viz*, the Application of a *greater Force* to the Solids than their natural Structure can bear ; only in the First, the Effect is instantaneously produced in a particular Part, with the Sense of Pain, and in the Last, the Complaint is universal, and brought about by Degrees so slow and insensible, as not to give such manifest Marks of approaching Danger.

INDIGESTION is likewise a Disorder more immediately arising from Relaxation than from any other Cause, as is evident by the Means which relieve it ; for whatever braces the Fibres and increases muscular Motion, seldom fails of restoring the Appetite.

THE Contraction of the Heart is also, at this Time, extremely Weak, and that Power which the Solids ought to exert upon the Fluids being wanting, the Circulation becomes languid, the Motion of the Blood at it's last Ebb, and Perspiration
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is almost totally obstructed: Thus then that Vapour which ought constantly to exhale from the Pores of the Skin, being retained, the Vessels will be overloaded with Serum, and a bloated anasarcaous Habit generally ensues; and since there is a Tendency in the Blood to resolve into its constituent Parts, when freed from the Compression of the Solids, as long as the Fibres remain lax and inactive, so long will the Blood unavoidably continue in a crude, watery State.

THIS Tendency of the Patient's Constitution to a Dropsy, cannot be wonder'd at, since that Disease is often found to supervene a profuse Hemorrhage from the Nose, Uterus, &c. And as the Discharge in a Salivation is not only supply'd from the Blood *, but is also derived from the very *Stamina* of the *Solids* themselves, dissolv'd and melted down, may not this vast expence of these Solids and Fluids be much more likely to produce a Dropsy than a simple Flux of Blood, or a preternatural Increase of any of the other Evacuations?

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* *Vide* Robinson on Consump. Chap. III. p. 48.

EXCESSIVE Weakness and a Defect of Perspiration may also arise from a bad Digestion ; for in such Cases the Nourishment derived from the Food in the Stomach is not sufficiently elaborated, and enters the Blood in a crude, unconcocted State, without ever being so subdued and subtilized by the circulating Powers as duly to nourish the Body, or render it fine enough to pass off by the cutaneous Pores.

WITH the utmost Respect and Deference to the Opinion and Practice of others, I should, therefore, think it advisable whenever Salivation is required, to raise it by slow Degrees, and instead of the usual Quantities of three Drachms or more of the Mercurial Unction rubbed in at one Time, to apply only a Drachm or a Drachm and a Half by proper Intervals; for by this Means the Mercury will lie longer in the Body, and have more Time to act, without solliciting its Expulsion at the Mouth ; the Secretions in general will also be more moderately and equally affected, and the Patient both more safe and certain of a Cure, provided this Method is continued its due Time : For when a large Quantity of the Unction is applied

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at once, or too hastily repeated, the salivary Glands become dilated of a sudden, and their Resistance to the Discharge of Saliva so small, that the Mercury no sooner enters the Blood than it rushes off by the Mouth; yet this gross Mistake of rating the Patients Safety by the Quantity he spits, is so prevailing, that it deserves to be remarked.

THIS Circumstance seems one probable Cause, why so many are disappointed of a Cure after a plentiful Salivation; for the Mercury, when too liberally applied, instead of undergoing several Circulations and affecting the habit in general, hurries off by the Glands of the Mouth, and leaves the venereal Poison untouched in those Parts which lie most remote from the Circulation.

IT seems also necessary here to take Notice, that *Mercury* does not always carry off the infection by raising a Spitting; for there have been many Instances, where that could not possibly be procured, notwithstanding its plentiful Use, and yet the Patient was perfectly freed from all his venereal Symptoms; which Circumstance evidently

evidently shews, that Salivation, though principally depended upon, is not a thing essentially necessary to the Cure.

THIS I imagine might be the principal Reason which first gave Rise to the Practice of curing the Pox by Mercury without a Salivation; for when it appeared from Experience, that the Cure was brought about by an Enlargement of the Secretions, without the least Salivary Discharge, 'twas highly rational to conclude that the Disease might be removed by promoting these Secretions without subjecting the Patient to the Severity of a Salivation: To this End, by giving such Things as determine the Mercury to the Pores of the Skin, or favour its exit by Urine or Stool, and at the same Time ordering astringent Gargles, the Flux of Saliva to the Glands of the Mouth has been entirely prevented.

THIS Method is particularly recommended by *Desault*, was also approved of and followed by Dr. *Douglass* and others, and with a little Variation, in particular Cases, has since been practised with great Success at one of the principal *Locks* in Town, under the Direction of a very emi-

gent and ingenious *Surgeon*, no less remarkable for his great Affability and a communicative Disposition for the Instruction of his Pupils, than for the many useful Improvements he has added to the Science of Surgery.

BESIDES, the Success attending a Salivation ought not to be ascribed to any peculiar specifick Property inherent in Mercury, but merely to the discharged Quantity of Saliva; for 'tis generally believed, that if any other body could be found, which would fuse the blood and occasion the like discharge of Saliva; that would in all Respects, as effectually Cure the Venereal Disease as a Salivation raised by Mercury.

THE Mineral, so often mentioned, has been charged by the Antients with many pernicious Qualities, and some * Observations of a very modern Date seem to second their Opinion, suggesting that it raises a Salivation only by Virtue of some Artificial Particles, with which it is intimately mixed, and which alone produce all the ill Effects arising from its Use.

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* *Vide Gent Mag. June 1755.*

NOTWITHSTANDING this Assertion, I can hardly believe that it effects a Salivation by a Property so pernicious as that of which it is suspected; for setting that aside, all its bad Consequences may be deduced from its Gravity, by which, according to *Astruc*, it may overload the softer Viscera, and tear asunder the distended Coats of the Vessels.

THIS Opinion is confirmed and proved even to a Demonstration, from an Experiment by Dr. *Moulin* in the *Philos. Transact.* No. 192, p. 486. Where, by injecting crude Mercury into the Jugular Vein of a Dog, the mercurial Globules had burst through the small Vessels in the Lungs, and forced their Way to the Surface, separating their external Covering in Form of small Blisters, and where the Globules lay conspicuous to the naked Eye; as this seems pertinent to the present Subject, I shall take the Liberty of transcribing a few Lines at the Conclusion, as the result of the Experiment.

“ From Hence may appear the Danger
 “ of using Mercury in human Bodies, so
 “ as to get into the Mass of Blood, especially

“ cially in the Lungs, because they are of
 “ a lax, spongy Texture, and want that
 “ brisk strong Motion, which the Muscles
 “ have in other Parts, whereby they are
 “ enabled to force it along with the Blood
 “ in order to the raising a Salivation. That
 “ Mercury has this Effect on the human
 “ Lungs, is plain from what we daily
 “ see in Persons that have been salivated,
 “ who are afterwards observed to die of
 “ Consumptions, that will yield to no
 “ Medicine.”

OUGHT we not therefore to be extremely cautious in proposing a *Salivation*, or the liberal Use of Mercury, to such as are of a lax Habit, and much wasted, whose Solids cannot but with great Injury sustain the vast Stress laid upon them by such a Remedy? A Consequence still more dangerous must attend those who labour under an inward *Decay*, and yet unwarily submit to a mercurial Course; for here the rarified Blood will rush upon the diseased Viscera with a Force superior to the Resistance of their Fibres, and by the Violence of its Motion will break down and destroy their tender Texture; or what is equally probable,

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will inflame and bring a Collection of Matter on the affected Part, which bursting inwardly, may quickly destroy the Patient.

ALL the Arteries before they enter the Viscera are divested of their external Coat; which is a Circumstance worth attending to, for, by this Means being rendered much thinner, they become more yielding to the Impulse of the Blood, than those in any other Part of the Body.

THE Mercury-miners are always short-lived *, for in a few Months they begin to tremble, and scarcely any of them live to the third Year: Also according to † *Ramazini*, from the Authority of several Writers they die miserably, being affected with Palsies, Vertigo's and a hectic Fever. This, however, seems to prove but little against the safety of Mercurials, for these are Symptoms which seem not to arise from the noxious Quality, but rather from the immense Quantity of this Mineral.

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* Fallop. Tract. de Metall. & Fossilibus.

† De Morb. Art.

GUAIACUM, a Medicine formerly, not less famous than Mercury for the Cure of the Venereal Disease, has its Advantages in particular Cases, but in general seems to fall short of the Character which at first attended its Use: It is frequently beneficial in a cold phlegmatick Disposition of the Body, but is always found to be hurtful in bilious dry Constitutions, or in a sharp, thin State of the Blood, where the Patient is hectic; for as it consists of warm acrimonious Parts, which stimulate the Solids and increase their Action upon the Fluids, the Blood will still be farther broken into smaller Particles, and rendered more quick in its Motion, by which its most fluid Parts will pass out of the Body in profuse Sweats, to the great Detriment of the Patients Recovery; whose Strength must daily decline from the Aggravation of all his feverish Symptoms.

* FROM those of its Qualities which are sensible to the Taste and Smell, one would be inclined to think it a valuable Medicine, and such it certainly would often be found in some Cases, if given in
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* *Vide* Pref. Boerhaav. ad Morb. Gall. Authores.

strong Decoctions with proper Regimen ; ordering the Patient to Sweat by Intervals as his Strength will bear, according to the Practice of the Antients.

THERE are two fixed Points, beyond which the Vessels of the Body can neither be filled nor emptied without a *Plethora* happening in the one Case, and *Inanition* in the other ; and as the ill Symptoms during a Salivation, are occasioned by too great a Plenitude of the Vessels, and the violent Distention of their Coats ; so do the Complaints consequent of a Salivation arise from Inanition, and a general Weakness of the Habit ; and therefore, the Remedies most likely to succeed, are nourishing Diet with Moderate Exercise, Chalybeates with the Bark, Aromatic Bitters, and the Use of the Cold Bath : But this last is never to be advised where the Patient is extremely weak, or where there is a Suspicion of unsound Viscera ; in the last Case it might prove fatal, by forcing the Blood with Violence to the affected Part ; and in the First, it would most certainly increase his Complaints ; for if the first Shock given to the whole vascular System by the intense Cold should

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fail

fail to restore the Elasticity of the Fibres, every future Effort would weaken their Spring, and become ineffectual.

MERCURY therefore, though a powerful and most excellent Medicine in many Cases, when used with Caution, may, when misapplied, be productive of many terrible Consequences, and like a Sword in the Hands of a Madman, become the Instrument of irreparable Ills. * It acts as it is acted upon by the vital Impulse, and whenever that is wanting to transmit it to the diseased Part, it fails of Success, and becomes of no Effect.

FROM this we plainly see that it has no specific Property in subduing the Venereal Poison ; that it works a Cure by its *Gravity* and *mechanical Pressure*, and that it drives out the Disease, but with it the nutritious Juices, which are the very Principles of Life.

* “ TANTO

* Argentum vivum, solâ vi vitæ actum hoc malum sanat, motu expellit. Ideo & ejus medicata potestas haud valet corrigere veneream tabem, quando illa figitur in locis, ad quæ actio Cordis & Arteriarum vix pertingit.

BOERHAAVE.

* “ TANTO verò est in hoc Salivatio-
 “ nis genere Humorum Fusio, tanta Suc-
 “ corum omnium Corporis sæpe exantla-
 “ tio, ut nil Mirum sit, si Spiritus vitales
 “ unâ dissipentur, & maxime si in hâc
 “ Terrâ, aliter sælicissimâ, ubi Melan-
 “ cholia tantum obtinet Imperium, com-
 “ plures ex tàm rapida Fluidorum profu-
 “ sione succumbant ac periant.”

* Harris de Lue Venereâ,

S E C T. III.

O F T H E
P A R T I C U L A R C A S E S

W H E R E

SALIVATION is allowed to be dangerous
or ineffectual;

A N D W H E R E T H E

Lifton D I E T - D R I N K

Claims the P R E F E R E N C E .

THOUGH this Section should have gone before the last according to the Title, yet, in order that the Reader might have a more exact comparative view of the Remedies already considered, *viz.* Salivation and the *Diet-Drink*; the particular Cases, where the one seems evidently preferable to the other, have been referred to the last.

FIRST then, Salivation is by all allowed to be dangerous in a universal Weakness

ness and Relaxation of the Solids, where it is feared the consumptive Patient might sink under the Loss of a profuse salivary Discharge, or where the Vessels from their Decay, have lost their vibrating Power, and cannot sufficiently react upon the circulating Fluids *; for in this Case, the Mercurial Atoms diffused throughout the Blood will not only prove ineffectual, but will further inflame, break down and destroy the diseased Parts, till at length, extravasating with the Juices, they will subside by their own Gravity, unite with each other, and form Globules, such as are observed in the carious Bones or imposthumated Parts of dead Bodies, after a Salivation.

SECONDLY, where the Venereal Disease is complicated with the Scurvy; for scorbutic Ulcers of the Mouth, &c. are by this Means, greatly irritated and often become gangrenous from the Use of Mercury.

Backstrom, a Dutch Physician, together with *Hoffman*, here both condemn the Use of Mercury, and *Etmuller* observes that

* Pref. Boerhaav. ad Morb. Gall. Authores Var.

that it is so pernicious in the Scurvy, that the Dutch abstain from it even in venereal Cases, for fear they should be complicated with that Disease.

* *Kramer* also informs us, that four Hundred of the Imperial Troops in *Hungary* near *Belgrade*, who took *Mercury*, without his Advice, all died by the dreadful Consequences of a Salivation.

THIRDLY, where the Pox is complicated with scrophulous Tumours of the Neck, which may be so enlarged by Mercury as to compress the contiguous Veins, and cause a Fit of the Apoplexy by putting a stop to the Return of the Blood: And even in those Cases of the Evil or Leprosy where Mercury may be given with Safety †, it seldom ever effects a thorough Cure; for though the Symptoms are alleviated for a Time, they at length return with their wonted Severity. This, in some Measure may serve as a Proof that the Leprosy, Scrophula and Pox are three distinct Diseases; for if these were only different Species of the same

* *Krameri* Dissert. Epistol. de Scorbuto.

† *Willis* de Dep. Grecor.

same Disease, produc'd by the venereal Poison, Mercury would be the most likely to subdue them all, however diversified by Climates or Constitutions.

FOURTHLY, in an habitual Diarrhæa, where the Mercury by its superior Weight, would force open the Vessels of the Bowels and bring on a Bloody Flux.

FIFTHLY, in a spitting of Blood from decayed Lungs, or where the Liver has been schirrous for a long Time; for if the Obstruction does not readily give Way, the Force of the circulating Blood, assisted by the Gravity of Mercury, may burst the Vessels, or bring the affected Part to Suppuration and destroy the tender Texture of that Bowel.

SIXTHLY, in pregnant Women, where Mercury, by increasing the Circulation, would force the tender *Embryo* from its Connexion with the Uterus, and occasion Abortion.

SEVENTHLY, in the infant State, where the Rapidity of the Blood's Motion would
act

act with greater Force upon the Solids than their tender Fibres could bear, and consequently bring on bloody Stools, Convulsions and other dangerous Symptoms, which might end in Death.

THESE are some of the many particular Cases, in which *Salivation*, is either dangerous or ineffectual, as those, who happen to submit to it, will be convinc'd by dear bought Experience; for if the Patient is extremely weak and languid, this Method will only serve still farther to exhaust and infeeble him; and instead of affording him the Relief he sought for, he will find his too sanguine Expectations ending in Disappointment: On the contrary, in these, and all other Cases, the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, will seldom ever fail of removing the Disease, and will restore Health to the Patient, without Violence to his Constitution.

WHOEVER desires to be more fully acquainted with the dangerous Effects of a Salivation, may consult Dr. *Robinson's* excellent *Treatise* on the *Venereal Disease*; where, besides the Cases already mentioned,

tioned, may be found many more in which it is highly prejudicial, and where, I believe, all candid Judges must give, the Preference to the *Diet-Drink*,—a *Medicine* gentle and mild in its Effects, and which, by a regular and long continued Use, is not only much more safe, but also more certain in exterminating the *Veneral Disease*.

I APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

With a STATE of such
Confirmed Venereal and Scorbutic
C A S E S.

As have been perfectly cured by a Course of
The *LISBON DIET-DRINK.*

C A S E I.

Scorbutic Eruptions, Wandering Pains,
and profuse *Night-Sweats, &c.*

A Cabinet-Maker near *Golden-Square*,
(from his own Account) had been
afflicted with an inveterate *Scurvy* for the
Space of *six Years*, which every Spring
and Autumn attacked him with redoubled
Vigour: The Disease began with violent
gnawing Pains, which wandered about
and became almost intolerable in the
Night, but were somewhat abated to-
wards the Morning.

AT

AT first, I could hardly help thinking they might arise from something venereal, but from talking with him I found I was mistaken, and that he was perfectly free from every symptom of that Sort.—He had *Eruptions* on the Hands, Legs and Arms, from which a clear glairy Moisture ouz'd forth, and growing dry, gradually hardened into thick, *borny Crusts*, which at last peeled off, and were again immediately succeeded by others of the same Kind.

THESE Symptoms were accompanied with *Inactivity*, and Loss of Strength, from his profuse colliquative Sweats, and likewise with Weariness and a Pain in the muscular Parts, as after immoderate Exercise: He had sometimes a *Hemorrhage* from the Nose, with an itching and *Spunginess* of the Gums, which bled upon the slightest Touch.

ABOUT two Years before, several small glandular Swellings appeared in his Neck, and likewise under his Arm-pits, the last of which came to Suppuration and were opened. From the Patient's Ac-

count, the Wound digested badly, and though without much Pain or symptomatic Fever, a fresh Collection of Matter was brought upon the Part, which was discharged by Incision as before, notwithstanding the Sore made no Advance towards Healing, but degenerated into a *sinuous Ulcer*, which turned out tedious in the Cure, and was laid open several Times before that was effected.

DURING the Time of his Illness he had tried several Medicines, *viz.* *Mercurial Physic*, the Purging Waters with *Æthiop's Mineral*, for a Month together; and likewise the different Kinds of Anti-scorbutic Diet-Drinks, but to little Purpose.

NOVEMBER the 6th 1755, he applied to me, and at that Time, besides the Symptoms already mentioned, he had great Difficulty in Breathing, and acute Pains under his Shoulder-Blades. I gave him the *Lisbon Diet-Drink* by the Use of which his Pain went off in about ten Days, and he could breath with Ease; soon after, the *Eruptions* on the Hands, arms, &c. began to fall off, and
at

at the End of a Month he had a good Appetite, and was perfectly well.

THE Medicine kept his Body moderately laxative, and remarkably increased the urinary Discharge.

C A S E II.

A *Gonorrhœa* of long standing, with violent *Pain* and *Pressure* at the Neck of the *Bladder*, and a frequent Endeavour to make Water.

MARCH the 12th 1755, a Gentleman of a sanguine Constitution, aged Thirty-five, applied to me: By his Account, he had been extremely ill treated; for tho' his Complaint was, at first, only a Running with Heat and Inflammation of the urinary Passage, he had been liberally plied with *Mercury* and *strong Purges*, instead of *Bleeding*, plentiful *Dilution*, and the Use of *Emollients*.

HE was rendered extremely low and weak, by this rough and injudicious Method of Treatment, which by irritating the inflamed Parts, brought on a violent
Pain

Pain at the Neck of the Bladder, with a forcing, and a frequent Endeavour to make Water, which he voided in small Quantities, and with much pain: This Complaint at last ended in a total *Suppression of Urine*, insomuch as to oblige him to have it drawn off by the *Catheter*, and afterwards he was directed to the Use of the *Bougée*.—I found him feverish and weak, and his Bowels so tender from his preceeding Treatment, as hardly to bear any thing he eat or drank, without severe *Gripings* and *frequent Stools*.—I took away ten Ounces of Blood, ordered him an *Opiate* at Night, and an Emulsion of Almonds with the Addition of *Nitre* and *Gum Arabic*, to be taken occasionally, which abated his Pain, and had otherwise a good Effect. A few Days after he began with the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, which agreed with him very well, and gently opened his Body: In a short Time the Irritation and forcing down at the Neck of the Bladder abated, and the Heat and Inflammation of the urinary Passage gradually went off, so that at last he could make Water without any Inconvenience. His Stomach grew better, and a Gleet, which remained in a small Degree, disappeared by the Use
of

of the Cold Bath, as the Parts regain'd their former Strength. He has since remain'd free from every *venereal* Symptom, and at present is perfectly well.

C A S E III.

Eruptions on the Body, an *Ulcer* in the Mouth, and a *Bubo*.

A Gentleman of Family and Fortune, of a Plethoric Habit, and good Constitution, perceiv'd a small Tumour in the right Groin, which by a Surgeon in the Country was judg'd to be the Effect of a Cold, and consequently was disregarded; it continued to increase for five Weeks after its first Appearance, till it became big as a *large Walnut*, at which Period, a Fluctuation of Matter was sensible to the Touch, and the Surgeon no longer doubting of its being a venereal Bubo, propos'd to lay it open by Incision, but from the Patients Account, waiting too long for the pointing of the Tumour, in order to give him less Pain in opening it, the collected Matter was absor'd into the Mass of Blood, leaving behind it a hard, indolent Swelling. which would neither disperse nor suppurate: Soon after an Ulcer appear'd near the

the right Tonsil Gland, and at the same Time he had dry Eruptions on the Skin with brown Spots here and there, which peel'd off like *Bran*; this induc'd him to come to *London* for farther Advice; where at his Arrival, he was advis'd to undergo a *Salivation*, which he intended to submit to, but by the Recommendation of a Gentleman in Town, he alter'd his Mind and apply'd to me, the *Bubo* being at that Time in a Manner schirrous.

APRIL the 5th, 1767, I put him upon a Course of the *Lisbon* Diet-Drink, which in about ten Days brought the *Bubo* to Suppuration, so that a Caustic being apply'd, the Matter was discharg'd, and the Ulcer, which digested well, heal'd firm and sound from the Bottom. Towards the End of his Course, which was concluded in about a Month, the Ulcer in the Mouth heal'd, his Skin was clear of the Eruptions, and he was perfectly well in every Respect, and has remain'd so ever since.

THE *Diet-Drink* sweated him much, and kept his Body gently open.—As this Gentleman had liv'd freely, I was oblig'd at first to allow him half a Pint, and

and afterwards a Pint of Wine a Day:
 —He frequented the public Diversions,
 and never was confined during the whole
 Course.

C A S E IV.

A stubborn *Scorbutic Head-Ach*, with
 Eruptions on the Body.

A Clerk to a Timber-Merchant, aged
 Twenty-four, had for eight Years
 past, been constantly more or less troubled
 with a stubborn scorbutic Head-Ach; the
 Pain was chiefly fixed to the right Tem-
 ple, and so violent by Turns, as almost
 to reach a Fit of Destraction; for at such
 Times it generally brought on a Vomit-
 ing, like that from a Concussion of the
 Brain, attended with a Stiffness and Swel-
 ling of his Eye on the same Side: In this
 Condition, he often could not eat, nor
 sleep for several Days and Nights together,
 his Stomach being sick, and his Head so
 giddy, that every Thing he looked at
 seemed in Motion. To use his own Ex-
 pression, he was perpetually taking one
 Thing or other, both by the Advice of
 Gentlemen of the Faculty and others:

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He was blistered between the Shoulders, bled both at the Arm, and by *Leeches* applied to the affected Part, and frequently took Purging Physick. Several other Remedies were both internally and externally applied, but without the Relief that might naturally have been expected from such considerable Evacuations.——About seven Years before, his Body broke out, all over with a moist Scab, and from that Time he never missed these Eruptions, more or less, every Spring, 'till that of taking the *Diet-Drink*.

APRIL the 27th, 1757, he began a Course of the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, which was duly continued daily for upwards of a Month: This Medicine promoted Sweat and Urine plentifully, and kept his Body open: He found sensible Relief in four or five Days, and had but one Attack of the Head-Ach during the whole Course, towards the End of which, he became quite free from Pain, and in every Respect perfectly well.

CASE

C A S E V.

Ulcers in the Throat, and *Eruptions* on the Skin.

SEPTEMBER the 3d, 1757, a young Gentleman, Clerk to a Merchant, aged Nineteen ; a Year and a Half before he applied to me, contracted a *Gonorrhœa* with Shankers on the Penis, and a beginning Bubo ; these Symptoms were removed by a Surgeon in six or seven Weeks, and the Patient was concluded well.——About a Month after he perceiv'd a Hoarseness, with a husky Dryness in his Throat (as he express'd it) particularly in the Morning ; in this Manner he continued for several Months, 'till prompted by the Uneasiness and Pain, he had the Curiosity to look down his Throat, which appearing raw and ulcerated, alarm'd him greatly.

He had likewise several broad, tawney Spots upon his Breast and Belly, resembling *Bran*. Upon examining his Throat, I found the *Tonsil Glands* almost eaten away, and the back Part of the Passage behind the Uvula full of *small*

Ulcers, which seem'd in a spreading State, and appear'd to be creeping downwards; the neighbouring Parts being much inflam'd and in a Manner raw, — *September* the 5th, he began a Course of the *Lisbon Diet Drink*, which in ten Days clear'd his Skin of all the Eruptions, and sensibly reliev'd his Throat, not being able to swallow 'till then, without a violent Pain behind his Ears; in a Fortnight after the Inflammation quite abated, the *Ulcers* ceas'd to spread, grew clean and seem'd disposed for Healing, which was entirely effected at the End of three Weeks; however for his better Security, he continued the Diet-Drink a Week longer, and was then dismiss'd perfectly cur'd: The *Diet-Drink* kept his Body *lax*, increas'd his Quantity of *Urine*, and promoted *Perspiration* plentifully. — He is since grown fat, and remains hearty and well in every Respect, though he afterwards told me, that for Fear of Suspicion, he had liv'd as the family did, without minding any particular *Regimen*.

C A S E

C A S E VI.

Nocturnal Pains in the Head, a *Caries* of the Bones of the *Nose* and *Palate*, with Loss of Substance; also *Blindness* from Inflammation of the Eyes, with *Ulceration* of the Tonsils and Uvula.

SEPTEMBER the 14th, 1757, a Gentleman of a slender Constitution, aged Fifty-three, by the Recommendation of an *Apothecary* in Town apply'd to me: —About seven Years before he had been constantly troubled with *nocturnal Pains*, which being very acute, depriv'd him of his natural Rest, insomuch that he seldom ever slept 'till towards the Morning, at which Time, the Pains were considerably abated, and in this Manner he continued for a long Time.

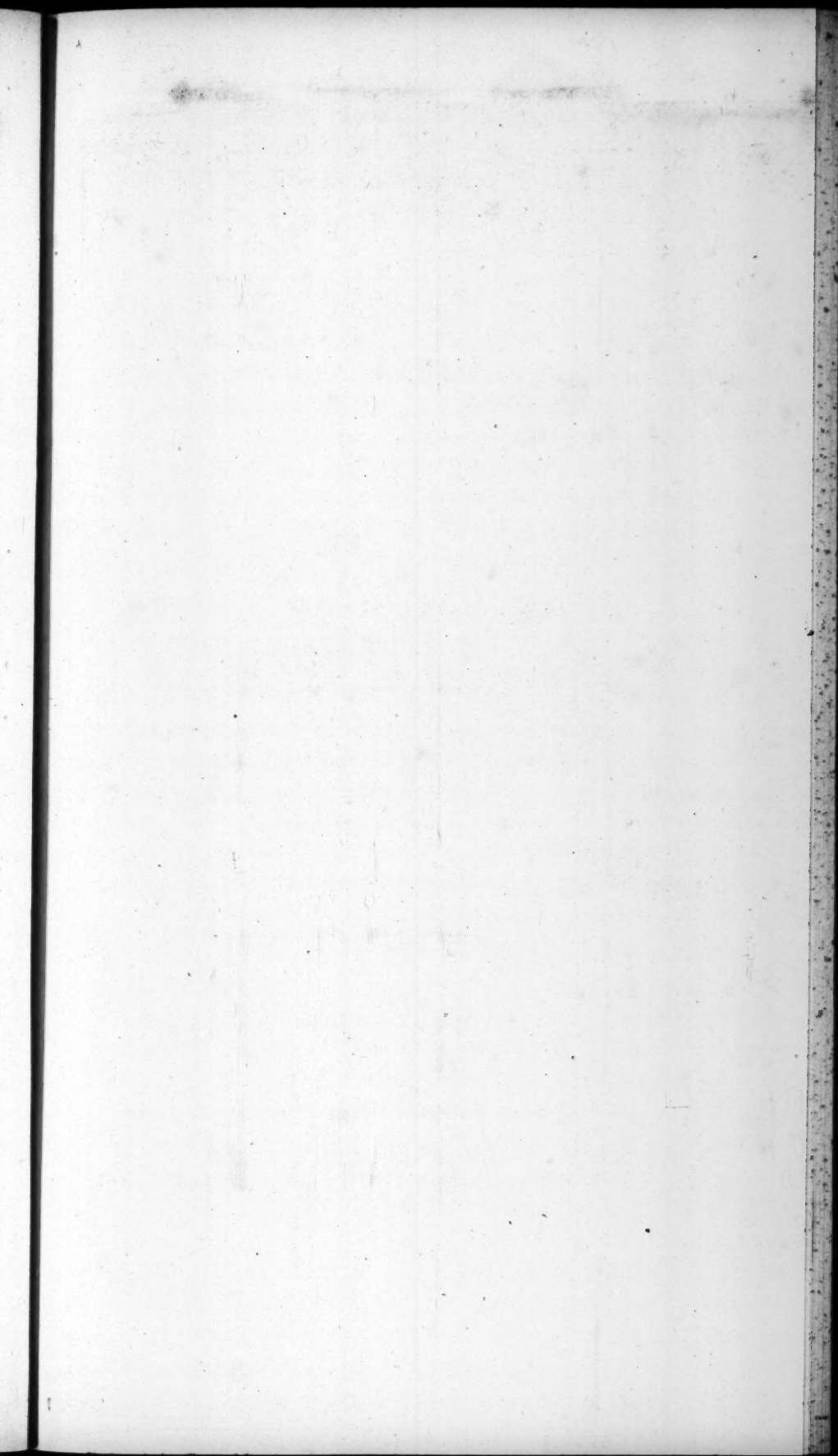
HE told me that he also often felt indolent Pains across his Face, extending downwards to the Ears, and that in a short Time after he had a Sense of Weight across his Nose, which prov'd the unlucky Fore-runner of what afterwards happen'd,
viz.

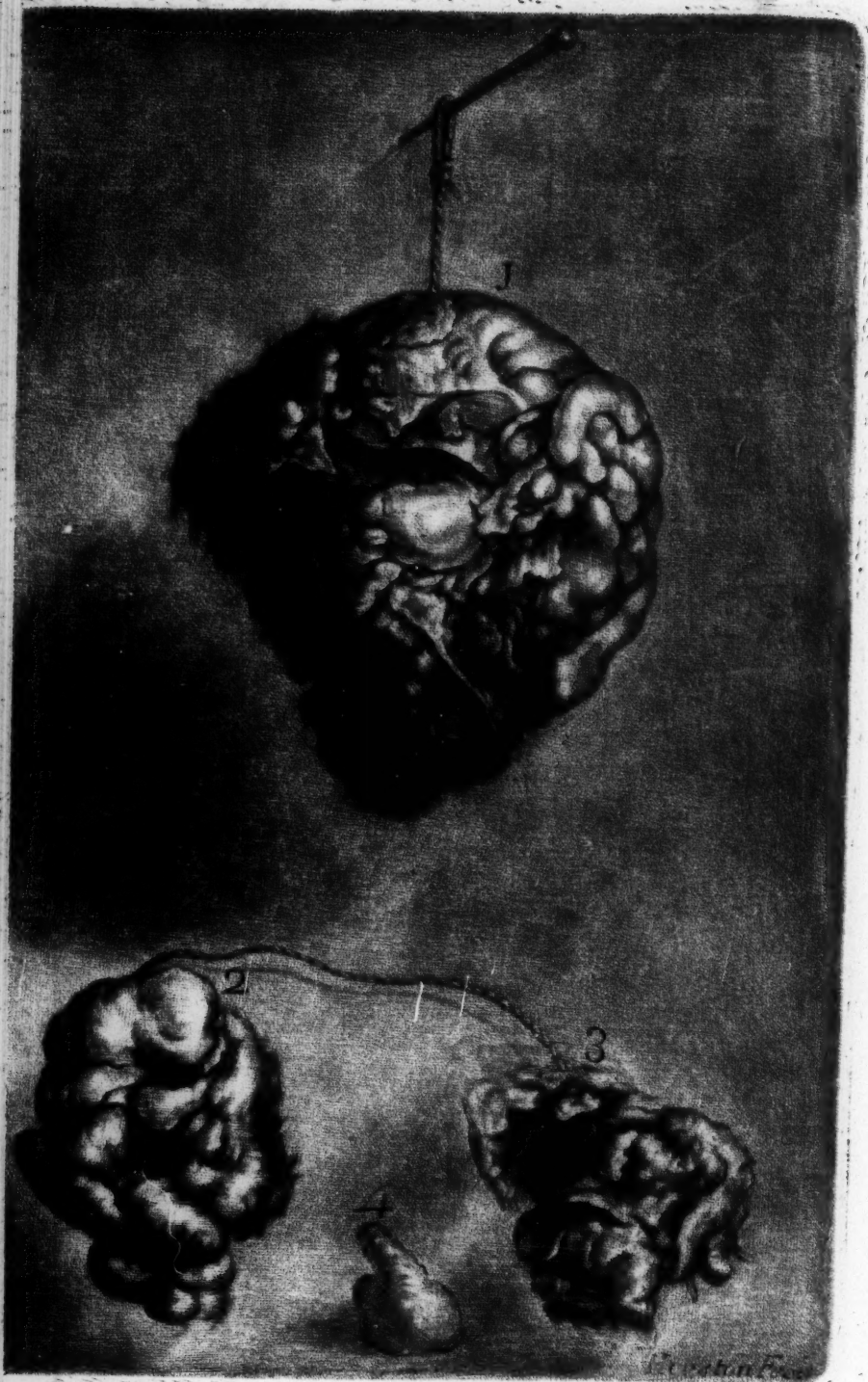
viz. a *Decay* of the *Cartilage* and *Bones* : At length the Inside of the Nose was *ulcerated*, and fill'd up with *Scabs* in such a Manner, that it was with the greatest Difficulty he could breathe through it ; to remedy which he was advis'd to take *Cæphalic Snuff*, &c. About three Months after this, in picking the Nose and attempting to blow it, several Pieces of the *decay'd Bone* came away in small Splinters, and continued doing so from Time to Time ; one of which was as large as the Nail of the little Finger : The Nose, for Want of it's due Support, was now considerably depress'd, so as somewhat to disfigure the Face ; and in this unhappy Situation, (the Patient told me) he was quite in Despair for several Months, and that he labour'd under the most dreadful Apprehensions of dying by Inches, as several Methods had by this Time been try'd in vain for his Relief.—Half a Year after, a violent Inflammation fell upon his Eyes, and for a long Time he was almost blind, but totally so on the *right Eye*, insomuch as not to distinguish the Light of a Candle.—The Patient was now attended by an *Oculist*, who attempted to abate the Inflammation by *cooling Physick*, a *Decoction* of

of the *Woods*, *Repelling Washes*, &c. and in this he at last succeeded ; but neglecting to treat his Case as *Venereal*, the Relief was of short Duration, for in a few Weeks he was attack'd with a sore Throat, and an Ulceration of the *Uvula* and *Tonsil Glands* : At this Time he put himself under the Care of an *eminent Apothecary*, who treated his Case judiciously in every Respect, and us'd every Method which he thought bid the fairest for a Cure: He try'd Fumigation and the several *Mercurial Preparations*, but particularly the *Blue Pill*, with a *strong Decoction* of the *Woods* as an Alterative for a long Time, but without the wish'd for Effect, for the Ulcers still continued in a corroding State, and what was worse, another *Ulcer* made its Appearance on the Roof of the Mouth, about half a Year after, and soon destroy'd the *Palate-Bone* quite through.—The Gentleman who attended him, finding his Disease thus uncommonly inveterate, and so deeply rooted in his Constitution by Length of Time, began to loose all Hopes of a Cure, as well as the Patient, who seem'd sinking under his Disorder extremely fast, being much too weak to think of undergoing the Severity of a Salivation ; and in
this

this Condition his *Apothecary* came with him to me.—Upon examining his Throat I found that both the *Tonsil Glands* were totally consumed by the *Ulcers* which still seem'd spreading to the surrounding Parts; the *Uvula* was eat away at it's Basis, and hung by a small Appendicle, a little thicker than a Pack-thread and ready to drop into the Throat, which I therefore snipp'd * off with the Probe-scissars; the *Ulcer* on the Roof of his Mouth had made it's Way quite through the *Palate-Bone*, and was large enough to admit a Goose Quill, insomuch that the *Liquids* he attempted to swallow, were forc'd through this *Hole* and gush'd out at his Nose, which oblig'd him (when in Company) to hold his Handkerchief to his Face, to hinder it from being perceiv'd. —*September* the 16th, I put him upon a Course of the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, which constantly sweated him Night and Morning, and though these Sweats were sometimes profuse, he found both his Strength and Spirits much better than before; his Quantity of Urine was also increas'd, and he had generally two Stools a Day. On the 23d, the Inflammation of the Throat seem'd

* *Vide the Plate.* No. 4, the diseas'd *Uvula* snipp'd off at it's upper Part, by which it hung.





seem'd abating, and the Ulcers look'd cleaner, he could swallow with less Difficulty and Pain, and had a craving Stomach with better Digestion: About the 30th, the *Ulcers* in the Throat heal'd very fast, and the *Hole* in the Roof of his Mouth, unexpectedly began to fill up with Granulations of sound Flesh; he could now swallow without much Regurgitation of the Liquids through the Nose, and in less than five Weeks from his first Beginning with the *Diet-Drink*, all the *Ulcers* in the Throat were perfectly heal'd, and the *Hole* on the Palate was firmly clos'd, so as not to allow one Drop of Liquor to escape through it into the Nose: He was now in good Spirits, grew fat and got Strength apace, and at the End of six Weeks left off the *Medicine*, perfectly cur'd; though it is now near *ten Years* ago, he has never had the least Relapse, but continues well in every Respect. I have taken the State of this Case (as well as all those which are remarkable) from the Patient's own Mouth; 'tis with his Approbation, that I here insert it, and appeal to him, and to the Gentleman who jointly attended, with what strict Regard I have adher'd to Truth and Matter of Fact.

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C A S E

C A S E VII.

Ulceration of the Left Tonsil Gland, with a large Venereal Tumour on the Inside of the Throat, succeeding an old Gonorrhœa, and a Swelling of the Left-Testicle.

OCTOBER the 7th, 1757, an *Apothecary* in Town, aged Twenty-seven, of a thin Habit of Body and slender Constitution, apply'd to me: About three Years before, he contracted a *virulent Gonorrhœa*, which he treated in a Manner suitable to recent Disorders of that Kind; the inflammatory Symptoms were removed in a few Weeks, and the Running was brought to a good Colour and Consistence; the Discharge, however, still continued, but having no Marks of *Virulence*, he neglected it as a *Simple Gleet*, proceeding from a Weakness and Relaxation of the affected Parts: In this Manner it remained about *two Years*, varying a little in Colour or Quantity, from any Irregularity in Drinking, or the Inconvenience of catching Cold.—At length he perceiv'd a Swelling in the *Left Testicle*, which in a short Time abated by the Use of Mercury and
 purging

purging Physick : Not long after, the *Running* stopp'd, and in about three Months or less, he had a Soreness in his Throat, with *Ulceration* of the *Left Tonsil Gland*, so that it appears plain, his Blood became tainted by the Remains of the *Venereal Poison*.—Upon this he told me he was much alarm'd, and immediately began a Course of *Mercurial Alteratives*, with a *Decoction* of the *Woods*; but tho' he kept regularly to this Method, and continued it daily for several Months, the *Ulcer* still grew larger and appear'd in a foul corroding State : In a few Weeks, a small fleshy Granulation about the Size of a Pea, began to shoot out from the ulcerated Part, which the Patient taking for proud Flesh, endeavoured to destroy by Means of Escharoticks, &c. He now made trial of the different Preparations of *Mercury*, both of his own Accord, and by the Advice of others of the Profession, in Order to destroy that venereal Cause which gave Rise to the Ulcer, and also to restrain the encreasing Bulk of the *Excrecence*, which he perceiv'd every Day growing bigger and bigger; he also observ'd, that as it grew larger, it's Appearance was considerably chang'd, being much more

solid and compact, than what it was in the Beginning : In about twelve Months the *Tumour* was so enormously enlarged downwards, and across his Throat, that 'twas with the utmost Difficulty he could *breath*, *swallow*, or distinctly pronounce his Words ; and whilst in Bed, his Respiration was so extremely laborious, that he was often obliged suddenly to rise up, to avoid the Danger of being choak'd.— He apply'd to me soon after, in a very languishing Condition, being extremely wasted and wore away from Anxiety of Mind and the Want of due Nourishment, for at this Time he was not able to swallow any *solid Food* at all, and therefore was obliged to live upon Fluids, such as Broth, Milk, &c. I extirpated the Tumour with some Difficulty*, and destroy'd the Roots of it by the Caust. Lunar, inclos'd in a silver Canula, and cautiously conveyed down the Throat to the affected Part. The *Uvula*, though in a sound State, was forced out of it's natural Situation, by the Growth of the Tumour, so
as

* *Vide the Plate.* No. 1, the Body of the Tumour extirpated from the Inside of the *Throat*. 2. A remaining Portion of the same Tumour, extracted two Days after the first Part. 3. Small Fragments of the Tumour extracted in seperate Pieces.

as not to be discover'd 'till that was removed.—A few Days afterwards, as soon as he could swallow, he began with the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, which sweated him Night and Morning, and proved so remarkably *diuretic*, that contrary to his usual Custom, he was often obliged to rise from Bed in the Night to make Water. The *Medicine* generally procured him two lax stools a Day, and towards the End of the Course, he had a good Stomach, and got Strength very fast. In a Month's Time, the Sore in his Throat was heal'd quite firm and smooth; he is since grown fat, remains perfectly well to this Time, and is free from every venereal Symptom, having a few Days ago been favour'd with the Particulars of this Case from his own Mouth.

C A S E VIII.

A Bubo, Blotches on the Pudenda with Shankers, and a virulent Discharge.

NOVEMBER the 24th, 1757, I was sent for to a Gentlewoman of a florid Complexion, aged Twenty-four; after talking with her a little, I had great Reason

Reason from the Nature of her Complaints to suspect they were *Venereal*. As she seemed in great Pain, and had been without Rest for several Nights, I desir'd she would allow me to inform myself more particularly of her Case, which after another Visit or two, she with Reluctance consented to.

I FOUND the Pudenda full of large *Blotches*, which by Length of Time, and the Sharpness of the Humours they discharged, had made deep spreading Sores, and excoriated the surrounding Parts: She had likewise *Shankers*, with intolerable Heat and Pain in making Water, and also a *Bubo* in the left Groin, tho' small and without much Pain.—Her Pulse was feverish and quick, and her Head distracted with Pain; but whether this last Symptom was *Venereal*, or owing to her Fever, I shall not take upon me to say.—I advis'd her to lose Blood, and to keep the affected Parts clean, by often washing them with warm Milk and Water. The next Day she began a Course of the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, which agreed perfectly well with her Stomach, and never made her the least sick; it usually gave her two or three lax Stools a Day, sweated her profusely

fully after she had taken it at Night, and in the Day-time, particularly increas'd her Quantity of Urine. The Heat in making Water soon went off, and also the Pain in her Head; in about ten Days the Discharge from the Ulcers and Vagina was much abated, but upon her using violent Exercise, returned in a more than usual Quantity ting'd with Blood, however it gradually diminished again, and at last entirely went off: She pursued this Course about a Month, during which the Bubo dispers'd, and the Sores on the Pudenda were perfectly healed without any external Application, excepting the Lotion of Milk and Water, which was necessary to keep the Parts clean, She has ever since remain'd free from every venereal Symptom, and is at this Time, in perfect Health.

C A S E IX.

Pain in the Head, Eruptions on the Skin, with Shankers on the Glans and Prepuce.

A Gentleman of a Plethoric Habit and strong Constitution, aged Twenty-eight or thereabouts, contracted a virulent
Gonor-

Gonorrhœa, with Heat and Inflammation in the urinary Passage, which by the Medicines he took disappeared, and in a few Weeks he was concluded perfectly cured. He remain'd well for about three Months, and then became much disordered with a Pain in his Head, grew listless and inactive, with a Sense of Weight and Soreness over his whole Body; *Shankers* appear'd at the same Time on the Glans and Prepuce, which totally eat away the *Frenum*. By the Use of Mercurials and other Medicines, the Sores on the Penis heal'd in a few Months, but appear'd again in a short Time without any fresh Contraction; his Legs and Arms likewise broke out with dry crusty Scabs, and on several Parts of his Body there were tawny colour'd Spots, which peel'd off like *Bran*.—These were his Symptoms when he apply'd to me, except that his Head-ach was somewhat reliev'd on the Appearance of the Eruptions, and the Shankers seem'd partly closing on one Place with a hard unequal *Cicatrix*, and breaking out in another.—*February* the 16th, 1758, he began a Course of the *Lisbon* Diet-Drink, which produced a very sensible Alteration for the better in a few Days, the Sores on the Penis looking less
in-

inflam'd, and some of the Blotches on the Legs and Arms beginning to fall off; from this Time he daily continued growing better, and in the Space of a Fortnight, his Skin was smooth and clear of the Eruptions, and in all other Respects he was perfectly well.

THE Medicine generally procured him two lax Stools a Day, remarkably promoted the urinary Discharge, and in the Morning he constantly found a Moisture on the Skin from his encreased Perspiration.—The Diet-Drink was continued near a Month for his greater Security.

He has ever since enjoyed a better State of Health than usual, is grown fat, and at present is hearty and well.

C A S E. X.

Nocturnal Pains in the Head, with a *Shanker* on the Prepuce, and hard *glandular Swellings* under the Chin, and behind the Ears, after a *Salivation*.

JULY the 25th, 1748, an Officer in the Army of a slender Habit of Body, aged Thirty-three or thereabouts, apply'd

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to

to me on the Day of his Arrival in *London*, from a distant Part of the Country, where he had undergone a *Salivation*, for an old venereal Complaint, which by that Means was relieved for a Time, but not totally cured : he told me that sometime after the *Salivation* his Symptoms return'd and were still evidently venereal, and that he was advised to take a *Decoction of the Woods*, with the *Solution of Sublimate*, which he thought of some Service to him at first, but though he pursued the Use of it for a long Time, he again became bad as ever, and therefore being vastly dissatisfied and uneasy, he hastened up to Town.

WHEN he came to me, he was very much emaciated, and told me that he had never rightly regain'd his former Strength after the *Salivation* : At this Time, he was constantly troubled with *nocturnal Pains* every Night, which hinder'd him from sleeping 'till the Morning when they abated ; he had also a *Shanker* on the Prepuce, and the Glands under his Chin, and behind the Ears were hard, painful and much enlarged.—He began a Course of the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, which procur'd him almost immediate Relief ; for in five
or

or six Days the nocturnal Pains in the Head were exceedingly abated, and the Shanker healed very soon after ; the glandular Swellings indeed, did not totally disappear 'till towards the End of five Weeks, at which Time he left off the Medicine, and was perfectly free from all his *Vene-
real Symptoms*.

As he was apt to catch Cold upon slight Occasions, I advised him to take the Bark, and make Use of the Cold-Bath ; but as he was ordered abroad with the Troops a few Weeks after, I know not whether he did or no.

C A S E XI.

A Schirrous Tumour of the Testicle.

A Sea-faring Gentleman apply'd to me, with a hard schirrhous Swelling of the left Testicle, about the Size of a large Hen's Egg, which he concluded Venereal, as it appeared without any Bruise or external Injury ; and this Conjecture seem'd the more probable, as he told me he had lived with great Freedom, for some Time before ; though in Reality he had not

one Symptom besides, that in the least tended to confirm such a Suspicion.

I IMAGINED that perhaps he had been taking *Mercurials*, and that he had got Cold with them, or that the Swelling arose from the Stoppage of a Running, but he positively assured me this was not the Case, and that he first perceiv'd the Swelling as he sat in a Coffee House after coming from the Exchange, —At first he applied to an Apothecary, who had bled him two or three Times, fomented and poulticed the Part, and given him Medicines for a Fortnight without any Abatement in the Size of the Tumour.—*September* the 12th, 1758, he came to me in the Situation already mention'd ; I ordered him a Bag-Truss to suspend the Scrotum, and immediately put him upon a Course of the *Diet-Drink*.—For the first Week I could perceive no sensible Change in the Part ; in about ten or twelve Days it grew much softer and began to decrease in Bulk very fast —He continued the Medicine for a Month or upwards ; in which Time both the Hardness and Swelling totally disappear'd, and the Testicle was reduc'd to its natural Size.

IN

IN this Gentleman the Diet-Drink operated by Stool and plentiful Sweats at Night, and did not seem much to affect the Urinary Discharge.

C A S E XII.

A Virulent Gonorrhœa of long Continuance.

OCTOBER the 29th, 1758, a Tradesman aged Thirty-five, or thereabouts, apply'd to me, with an old *Gonorrhœa* of near eight Months standing; he had taken a great Quantity of *Mercury* and purging Physic alternately, which generally relieved him for a Time, but did not eradicate the Disease.—The Running was virulent when he came to me, and stain'd his Linnen with a deep yellowish green Colour: The Discharge was also large in Quantity, and what with his Disorder, and repeated Doses of strong Physic, &c. he was brought extremely low and had a violent Pain across the small of his Back. *October* the 30th, he began with the Diet-Drink, and in about three Weeks he was perfectly well, without any Relapse.

C A S E

C A S E XIII.

Old Shankers on the Prepuce, breaking out again after a Salivation.

APRIIL the 21st, 1759, a Gentleman of Fortune applied to me; he was of a very thin delicate Habit of Body, and appear'd consumptive:—— He told me that a few Months before, he had been recommended to me by a Gentleman at *Plymouth*, for the Cure of an old *venereal Complaint*, and that he came to *London* accordingly; but on his Arrival in Town, he was persuaded to undergo a *Salivation*, which he submitted to, and by which, the Symptoms of his Disease were carried off for a Time:——The Violence of this Course greatly impaired his Strength, and left him in a very languid Condition; but what was much worse, brought upon him a *Spitting of Blood* from the Lungs, which in the End, prov'd the Occasion of his Death.——A few Weeks after the Salivation, the *old Shankers* on the Prepuce again broke out, which was the Reason of his applying to me:—I gave him the *Diet-Drink* for near three Weeks,
by

by which the Shankers were healed without any Relapse.—He afterwards left Town, and went to his Father's Country-Seat in *Huntingtonshire*, where I heard that he languished several Months, and being worn away to a Skeleton, at last sunk under the *Spitting of Blood* and his other consumptive Ailments.

C A S E XIV.

Of Four Years Continuance, with *Swelling* of the *Testicles*, *Excreescenses* on the Glans and Prepuce, and *Blotches* on the Head and Body.

A Gentleman of a Plethoric Habit, and somewhat corpulent, aged Thirty-two, near four Years ago contracted a virulent Gonorrhæa with *Shankers* on the Glans and Prepuce, which by rubbing in the mercurial Ointment, and the Use of internal Medicines disappeared; but in a short Time returned again: Upon repeating the Medicines and mercurial Ointment, the Symptoms went off as before, and the Patient seem'd very well for some Time, though by the Event, 'twas plain his Cure was only palliative.—In a few Months after, the Disease broke out with all the Symptoms of a confirm'd Pox,
the

the Patient being constantly troubled with *nocturnal Pains*, particularly in his Shins; and also with *Eruptions* on his Head, Arms, and other Parts of the Body, which in a little Time turned to deep crusty Scabs, destroying the Skin and cellular Membrane down to the Muscles, and leaving the Part with hard unequal Lumps, or Cicatrices of a livid bluish Colour,

THE *Testicles* were enormously enlarged, particularly the left, which was encreased to the Bulk of a Goose-Egg; the Swelling of the other, though not so large, was of a whole Year's standing, and so extremely hard, as strictly to be call'd a *perfect Schirrus*.—There was some Running, though but little, and the Glans and Prepuce were beset with *Warts*, or rather fleshy Excrescencies, which I extirpated, though some of them began to waste away by the Effect of the Medicine; one in particular, so exactly resembling a *Raspberry*, as hardly at a Distance to be distinguished from it.

BEING recommended to me by a Gentleman, which was a near Relation of his; April the 10th, 1760, I directed him a
Course

Course of the *Lisbon* Diet-Drink, which sweated him gently, and generally procured him two or three lax Stools a Day. On the 22d of the same Month, on his being disappointed of seeing me, I received a Line from him with the following Account, *viz.* “ That his Symptoms were
 “ much abated, and every Thing chang’d
 “ for the better; that the hard Lumps
 “ which lay under the discolour’d Places
 “ on the Arm, &c. were vanished, and
 “ that the Testicles were gradually falling
 “ in Size”, though the Swelling on one of them, was of a whole Years standing, and in a Manner schirrous.—He thus continued daily growing better, and in less than a Month, the Skin was perfectly smooth, and his Head clear of the Eruptions, the Testicles free from all Pain and Hardness, and reduced to their natural State.

DURING the Course, the Scrotum was suspended in a Bag-Truss, and for his greater Security, the Diet-Drink was continued a while longer, and he is now perfectly well.

C A S E XV.

Scurffy Eruptions, like *Bran* on the Head
and different Parts of the Body.

SEPTEMBER the 27th, 1760, an Officer in the Army, about the Age of Twenty-seven, applied to me:--He seem'd Hale and strong, though he told me he had suffered much by frequent venereal complaints and the immoderate Use of *Mercury*, which had greatly lowered his Strength and impaired his Constitution.

AT this Time he had no venereal Symptoms, though different Parts of his Body, particularly his Head, was loaden with vast Quantities of a *white dry Scurffy*, which fell from it like coarse Powder and was extremely troublesome and disagreeable.—He took the *Diet-Drink*, which kept him gently laxative, increas'd his Quantity of Urine, and at the End of one Month, his Skin was smooth and totally clear of the Eruption.

C A S E

C A S E XVI.

Scorbutic *Ulcer* on the Leg.

A Gentlewoman near *Tower-Hill*, aged Forty-five or thereabouts, of a very thin and delicate Habit of Body, applied to me with a large spreading *Ulcer* on the Leg, of long standing: She had taken many Medicines and used every Method recommended to her from Time to Time, though the Sore made not the least Advance towards healing.—*April* the 15th, 1761, she began a Course of the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, which she took very regularly for the Space of a Month, by which her Constitution was greatly changed for the better, and at the Time of leaving off the Medicine, the *Ulcer* was at the Point of healing.

C A S E XVII.

Schirrous *Testicle*:

AUGUST the 25th, 1761, a Seafaring Gentleman in the Merchant's Service, near *Ratcliff Cross*, was recommended to me; he had an enlarged Testicle, with a very extraordinary Degree of

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Hardness; but being well in other Respects, whether it might originally proceed from a venereal Cause or external Violence, I could not easily determine. By the Use of the Diet-Drink, which increased the urinary Discharge and gently sweated him, at the same Time keeping his Body lax, the Tumor and Hardness of the Testicle was totally gone, in the Space of five Weeks, and sometime after he went from *England* on a Voyage to Sea, perfectly well and free from his Complaint.

C A S E XVIII.

Enlargement of the *Testicles*, with thick scaly Eruptions, and a præternatural Induration and Thickness of the *Scrotum* and Coats of the *Testes*.

A Tradesman near *Great George-Street*, *Westminster*, aged Thirty, applied to me *September* the 27th, 1761. About ten or twelve Months before that Time, he had contracted a venereal Complaint, which first shewed itself by the Appearance of a *Shanker* on the Glans; he had taken different Medicines from Time to Time before he came to me, but finding
both

both *Testicles* for the last four or five Months enormously enlarged, and the *Scrotum* præternaturally thickened and indurated with *thick crusty Scales* which did not in the least give Way to any thing he had taken, he was recommended to me by his Apothecary for Advice: I directed him to suspend the *Scrotum* in a Bag-Truss and put him upon a Course of the *Diet-Drink*, by which the Swelling of the Testes gradually disappeared, the *Scrotum* threw off it's thick crusty Scab, and the *Shanker* on the Penis heal'd; so that in the Space of little more than a Month he left off the Medicine perfectly cured, and has continued in Health ever since.

C A S E XIX.

Scorbutic Ulcer and Swelling of the Leg.

A Military Gentleman of a gross Habit of Body, aged Twenty-eight, applied to me with a *Scorbutic Sore* on the Leg, which he attributed to irregular living, with the Excess of Heats and Cold which he was obliged to undergo with the Troops abroad. He told me that the Beginning of it was owing to his wadeing
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in the *Swamps*, where the Skin happened to be grazed from his Shin, and that he believed the Sore was poisoned with the putrid stagnating Water, which, together with the constant motion of the Part by Walking, occasioned it to swell: At the Time I saw it the *Ulcer*, though not very large, was *deep, sordid and painful*, with thick callous Lips, and a great Degree of Blackness and Tension upon the surrounding Parts.

I DESIRED him to keep it in a horizontal Position and to give it Ease, and at the same Time directed it to be poulticed and fomented twice a Day.—November 10, 1761, he began a Course of the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, which purged him gently and encreased the urinary Discharge: By this Method regularly continued for five Weeks, the *Ulcer* was healed, the Swelling of the Leg entirely subsided, and his Habit of Body was much changed in all Respects for the better.

C A S E

C A S E XX.

*Scurf and Morpew on the Hands, Face
and Body.*

FEBRUARY the 5th, 1762, a Tradesman at *Brentford* applied to me for the Diet-Drink: His Skin, particularly his Hands and Face, was thickly covered with a white thin Pellicle like Gold-Beaters Skin, which from Time to Time peel'd off, and was again succeeded by more of the same Kind: By taking the Diet-Drink one Month, the Appearance of the Complaint was changed, and he found himself so much better that he continued taking it for seven Weeks, in which Time his Skin was *soft, smooth* and free from the Eruption, and he left off the Medicine in all Respects perfectly well.

C A S E XXI.

*Scorbutic Gout, with Eruptions on the
Head.*

A Gentleman of Fortune, aged forty-five, of lax Fibres and much emaciated, was recommended to me for Advice;

vice ; he laboured under such a Complication of Disorders as are not easily to be enumerated : He had been subject to many severe Attacks of the *Gout*, insomuch that his Hands, Wrists and Fingers were so contracted and enervated that he was not able to Write nor to hold a Pen ; his Aspect was extremely pale, his Pulse weak and languid and he had *Eruptions* on the Head ; in short, he laboured under every Symptom which indicated a shattered Constitution and an impoverish'd State of the Blood, with great Decay of bodily Strength.

APRIL the 27th, 1762, he began a Course of the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, which agreed with him perfectly well ; in the Space of a Month the paralytic Numbness of his Hands and Arms went off, and his Fingers, from a contracted torpid State, became more *warm, flexible and strong*, so that he was now able to write : The *Scorbutic* Eruptions on the Head and Temples disappeared, his Strength and Appetite greatly increased and his Complexion became more florid and healthy. in this State he was able to bear Exercise in his Coach with Pleasure and Ease, and
soon

soon after left *London* for *Dublin*, from whence, to the best of my Remembrance, he proposed returning the next Spring to repeat the Use of the Medicine; but the Year following, the Gentleman in *London* who had done me the Honour of Recommending him to me, shewed me a Letter from him, in which, with the utmost Politeness and Gratitude, he mentions the extraordinary Change produced in his Constitution by taking the *Diet-Drink*, having, to the Surprize of all his Acquaintance, continued in good Health and Spirits from the Time of his leaving *London*.

C A S E XXII.

Scorbutic Eruptions on the Head and Face.

A Married Lady near *Guild-Hall*, aged twenty-six, of lax Fibres and a consumptive delicate Habit of Body, applied to me: She had a great Quantity of *dry scaly Eruptions* on her Head and the Side of her Face, and was also at the same Time much subject to the *Fluor Albus*, which had reduced her to the last Degree of Weakness, and had brought on Pains in her Back and Loins, with Loss of Ap-
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petite

petite and a slow *Hætic Fever*.—*August* the 16th, 1762, She began to take the Diet-Drink, which agreed with her perfectly well, promoting a gentle Perspiration and keeping the Body laxative, without the least Diminution of Strength: In the Space of one Month she was perfectly cured, both of the Eruption and the *Fluor Albus*, her Appetite being restored and her feverish Heats entirely gone off.

IN that Kind of *Weakness* peculiar to Women called *Fluor Albus*, where a lax Habit of Body and a sharp thin Blood generally prevails, the good Effect of the Diet-Drink is remarkably certain.

C A S E XXIII.

Venereal Ulcer in the Throat, with *Deafness* and *Noise* in the Ears.

A Young Student from *Cambridge* applied to me with an *Ulcer* in his Throat, which for many Months had been treated as venereal by his Surgeon there: He had put him upon a *Mercurial Course*, during which, to the best of my Remembrance, he had spit several Weeks; he afterwards gave him a strong *Decoction*
of

of the Woods, but the Soreness and ulceration of the Throat still continued, with excessive *Deafness*.

As he at first only came to Town for my Advice, he went back again to *Cambridge* for a few Days, where a Gentleman of the Profession endeavoured to persuade him from taking the Medicine, telling him he believed it would not succeed on Account of the *extreme Coldness* of the Season; however, he returned to *London* and took a Lodging in *Rider Street, St. James's*, where I attended him.—*February* the 5th, 1763, he began a Course of the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, which generally procured him two Motions a Day and increased his Quantity of Urine. When he had taken the *Medicine* six or seven Days, he found that the Soreness of his Throat abated and his *Deafness* was much relieved; his Appetite was good, he slept well, and at the End of one Month, left off the Medicine perfectly cured, the *Ulcer* being heal'd and the Soreness of his Throat, together with the Deafness and Noise in his Ears being totally removed.

ABOUT a Year after he called to pay me a Visit and informed me, that from the Time of his leaving off the Diet-Drink he had continued in perfect Health, which shews the Weakness of every Objection to the Use of this Medicine on Account of the *Coldness* of the *Weather*, as this Gentleman was cured by it, in a short Time, in the very Depth of Winter, when the Season was intensely severe.

C A S E XXIV.

An Ulcer in the Throat.

A Gentleman of Fortune, who then lodged in *South - Street, Berkley-Square*, applied to me : He had been salivated a few Months before, and had afterwards gone thro' a Course of *Mercurial Alteratives*, for an Ulcer in his Throat: The *right Tonsil Gland* was almost totally consumed by the Ulcer, which was then attended with Inflammation, and seemed spreading to the contiguous Parts. He complained

complained of great Soreness, with Difficulty in swallowing, and a Sense of Fullness in the Throat. — *April* the 29th, 1763, he began with the *Diet-Drink*; after the first three or four Days, there was a visible Alteration in the *Ulcer* for the better, it became cleaner and less inflamed, and healed without Interruption in the Space of one Month. This Gentleman was much emaciated when he applied to me, but after leaving off the *Diet-Drink*, he grew fat, healthy, and strong.

CASE XXV.

Intense *Head-Ach*, with Eruptions on the Skin.

A Gentleman of Rank and Fortune, in *Berkley-Street, Piccadilly*, aged Thirty-six, or thereabouts, was recommended to me for Advice in a Disorder of an uncommon Nature: At certain Times, particularly after Exercise, he broke out in different
Parts

Parts of the Body, especially on the Hands, Breast and Arms, as if stung by Nettles, with an intolerable Itching of the Parts, like that Disorder in the *West-Indies* call'd the *Prickly Heat*, and this Eruption was generally preceeded by a violent Fit of the Head Ach.—By the Advice of an eminent Physician in Town he was directed to make Use of the Temperate Bath at *Buxton*, and also to Drink the Waters, with both which he complied but without Advantage :—He afterwards went to *Bath*, but not finding Relief there he returned to *London*, May the 9th, 1763, he began a Course of the Diet-Drink; after taking it a few Days it threw out a vast Quantity of the Eruption and relieved his Head-Ach in a very extraordinary Manner; his Strength and Appetite were considerably increased and at the End of a Month he left off the Medicine; but though he was then, in all Appearance well, his Disorder was not yet quite subdued, having had several Attacks of it after he went into the Country for the Summer Season, but in a slighter Degree.

July

July the 17th, 1764, his Complaint being very troublesome, he again began the *Diet Drink*, which relieved him in the same Manner as before : He was now determined to pursue it very regularly, and for a much longer Time than at first, being firmly persuaded it would cure him ; —accordingly he continued it near two Months, growing better and better every Day, and was, at last, cured without any Return of the Disorder ; having favoured me with a visit at his first coming to Town the following Winter, and being then in high Health and Spirits, though he was, soon after, unfortunately killed in a *Duel*.

CASE

C A S E XXVI.

IN the year 1763, I was sent for to a Gentleman of Fortune, aged fifty-seven, of a Habit somewhat corpulent, who, several Years before had a Fall from his Horse, by which the Ligaments of his left Knee were violently sprained, with a great Degree of Tension and Pain of the surrounding Parts, which brought on a long continued Lameness, with Swelling of the whole Leg from the Knee to the Ankle; to remedy this Inconvenience, he was advised to try the Hot-Baths at *Aix la Chapelle*, where he went soon after, and by the Use of which, the Swelling subsided, and the Leg, in about six Weeks, was almost wholly reduced to it's natural Size, but from Time to Time was apt to swell, especially if not kept in a horizontal Position.—In the Year 1761, the evident Symptoms of a confirmed Scurvy appeared by Eruptions on the same Leg, for which he took a *Docoction of Sarsaparilla*, with a *Solution of Sublimate* for some Time, but this Medicine proved unfriendly to his Constitution, his *Appetite*

Appetite being destroyed by it, and his Skin tinged with a *yellow Hue*; his Leg also growing worse, he was advised to go to *Harrowgate* to drink the Waters, where he remained about two Months, and returned much recovered in his Health, his Leg being free from the scorbutic Symptoms. The next Year he returned to *Harrowgate* again, and drank the Waters as before for a Month, but without the former Success, for a short Time after the *scorbutic Symptoms* returned in a more inveterate Degree than ever; his Leg began to itch, and broke out into several superficial *scorbutic Sores*, which spread themselves not only over that Leg, but likewise on the other, and also on the *Hands, Arms*, and other Parts of his Body:—His Appetite left him, his Quantity of *Urine* was small, and a vast Degree of *Swelling* and *Tension* appeared both on his Legs and Thighs.

May the 18th, 1763, he began a Course of the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, during which I recommended to him the frequent Use of the temperate Bath: By the Continuance of this Medicine, which kept him laxative, and promoted the *urinary Discharge*, which before had been consider-

ably diminished, his Appetite was restored the Swelling and Tension of his Legs and Thighs abated, and, in two Months, the *scorbutic Sores* were in a Manner healed, but an Itching remaining, particularly on growing warm in Bed, by my Advice he made Use of the Tar Ointment, which removed the Itching, and he has, for near four Years, remained free from any Relapse, being now perfectly well, and having favoured me with the particulars of this Case from his own Mouth.

C A S E XXVII.

Sinous *Ulcer* on the Knee, with Enlargement of the Joint.

September the 9th, 1763, I was sent for to visit a Lady in *Trinity-Lane*, in the City, aged thirty-four; she had for a long Time been affected with a *Swelling* on her Knee, attended with great Pain and Inflammation, which rendered her lame; the Skin upon the *Patella*, or Knee-Pan, was much thickened with Discolouration of a livid Hue, and perforated with a Number of *small Holes*, or deep *ulcerous Sores* with callous Edges; the

the diseased Skin was hollow underneath, where the Sores communicated with each other, and discharged a sharp thin Ichorous Humour, which excoriated the surrounding Parts. She had the Advice and Assistance of an eminent *Surgeon* in the City, who, from the great Enlargement of the Joint, and other Appearances, suspected the Bones to be affected, and that the Complaint might End in a *White Swelling*.

SHE had been ill and lame for ten or twelve Months, during which Time many Medicines had been administered without much Effect, and a Poultice with *Hemlock* had been applied to the affected Part.

THE succeeding Spring she was seized with an *intermitting Fever*, which in about six Weeks was cured by the Use of the *Bark*, and the Sores healed up, but at length broke out again, with the Appearances already mentioned.

HER Apothecary observing her to grow worse and worse, advised her to try the *Diet-Drink*, having seen the good Effect of it in a former Case: Though I could
not

not promise with Certainty that the Event would be favourable, she began with the *Medicine*, and continued it with great Regularity without much Alteration for the first Fortnight; — in about three Weeks the Appearance of the Sores was changed, and began to look cleaner, the Pain and Inflammation was considerably abated, and as she went on with the *Medicine*, the Swelling of the Joint subsided, the *Sores* afforded a good Digestion, and in six Weeks Time were perfectly healed without any Relapse: Her Habit of Body was also much changed for the better, and her Complexion, which before was *wan* and *bilious*, now became more *ruddy*, *clear*, and *healthy*, and continues so to this present Time; in short, her Health was entirely established by the Use of the *Diet-Drink*, which also freed her from the *Rheumatism*, to which she formerly had been extremely subject.

THE better to distinguish the Effect of the Medicine, I directed the Continuance of the same Dressings which had been applied before the *Administration* of it.

CASE

C A S E XXVIII.

Scorbutic Eruptions on the Hands.

A Linnen-Draper in *Cheapside*, applied to me for the Cure of an Eruption of long standing on his Hands and Fingers, for which he had in vain taken many Medicines, and which put him under the disagreeable Necessity of continually wearing *Plaisters* and *Gloves*, which were very disagreeable and inconvenient to him, on Account of his Business ; he therefore came to me, resolved to take the *Diet-Drink*, being recommended by the Lady who, in the former Case, had been cured by it.

December the 29th, 1768, he began the Medicine, and continued it upwards of five Weeks, in which Time his Hands were well, but finding some Appearance of the same Eruption the ensuing Autumn, he again took the *Diet-Drink* for about three Weeks, which completed his Cure without any Relapse

C A S E

C A S E XXIX.

A Young Gentleman, a Merchant in the City, of a delicate Constitution, and a very thin consumptive Habit, applied to me for a venereal Complaint:— He had a Bubo with Shankers on the Præputium, and a Phymosis, attended with violent Pains and Inflammation of the Parts, and a considerable Enlargement of the Testes:— I directed him to lose Blood from the Arm, and to apply an emollient Cataplasm to the affected Parts.--*March* the 27th, 1764, he began a Course of the *Diet-Drink*, and in the Space of six Weeks was perfectly cured, and has continued well ever since, having had the Pleasure of receiving a Letter from him at St. Kitt's, where he now resides.

C A S E XXX.

Consumption, or *Venereal Atrophy*, with a *Hectic Fever*, and *Eruptions* on the Body.

A Young Gentleman in the *Royal Navy*, aged twenty-five, applied to me for the Cure of a *branny Eruption* on the Skin,

Skin, proceeding from an old venereal Cause :—His Lungs were weak, and his Aspect pale and sickly, being exceedingly emaciated, and enfeebled by a *pocky Hectic*, with *Night Sweats*, and a *Diarrhœa*, which had wasted him to a Skeleton, and indeed, (by the Patient's own Account) it appeared, that his Constitution had suffered as much from the immoderate and frequent Use of *Mercury*, and the preposterous Exhibition of *strong purging Medicines*, as from the Malignity of the Disease itself : — By thus overloading his Constitution with large Quantities of *Mercury*, his Blood was melted down and impoverished, and the natural Strength of his Solids so much weakened and impaired, that he had every Symptom of a *deep Decay*.

January the 22d, 1764, he began to take the *Lisbon Diet Drink*, which in a few Weeks took away his *Hectic Fever* ; In a Month the *Eruption* on the Skin was removed, and the bad Symptoms all abated, his Appetite and Strength being in a great Measure restored, and at the End of seven Weeks he left off the *Medicine*, perfectly cured without Confinement ; having near three Years after,
viz.

viz. *November* 17, 1766, received a Letter from him in the Country, informing me (with Expressions of the highest Gratitude) that he had enjoyed a fine State of Health ever since his being under my Care; that his Skin had remained perfectly free from the Eruptions, and that he was grown fat, strong, and hearty.

C A S E XXXI.

Acute Pains on the membranous Parts of the Body, particularly on the *Shins*, and across the *Face*.

APRIL the 10th, 1765, a young Gentleman of *Tower-Street*, began to take the *Diet-Drink* for the above Complaints, which he suspected to arise from the Remains of a *venereal Disorder*, and would not listen to any Advice that seemed to contradict this Opinion, though I told him his Case rather appeared to be *Rheumatic* than *venereal*; however, whatever was the Cause, the Effect was entirely removed by continuing the *Medicine* a Month, in which Time, he was intirely well, being now easy both in Body and Mind.

'Tis

'Tis somewhat strange, that certain Diseases should be attended by certain Ideas, which flatter or torment the Patient with false Indications of the Event; many, for Instance, who are *consumptive*, though on the very Brink of the Grave, are scarcely to be made sensible of the approaching Danger; whilst, on the contrary, every trifling Ache or Pain shall alarm the Imagination of others with the fear of *venereal Symptoms*, insomuch that it is often found extremely difficult to dispossess the Mind of that disquieting Infatuation.

C A S E . XXXII.

Venereal Eruptions on the *Body* and *Arms*.

A Linnen-Draper near *York-Street*, *Covent-Garden*, aged twenty-seven, applied to me with *broad spreading copper coloured Spots* over his whole *Body* and *Arms*; he was much emaciated, and had regularly taken *Mercurial Alteratives*, and a *strong Decoction of Sarsaparilla*, for several Months, which somewhat relieved him, but he always relapsed, and when he applied to me, told me he was worse than ever.

Q

April

April the 17th, 1765, he began with the *Diet-Drink*, which operated gently by Stool, and encreased the urinary Discharge exceedingly : after taking the Medicine a few Weeks, his Appetite was good, his Strength encreased, and the Spots began to grow paler and paler, and at last disappeared ; at the End of seven Weeks he left off the Medicine perfectly cured, and afterwards settled in the Country, where he has continued in perfect Health ever since.

C A S E XXXIII.

Venereal Atrophy or Consumption.

A Gentleman in *London*, at the Request of his Friend (a Person of Rank and Fashion then at *Paris*) and from whom he had just then received a Letter, with a State of his Case, was desired to ask my Opinion concerning it.

HE was of a delicate Habit, and apparently consumptive, having a Tightness and Oppression across his Breast, with *weak ulcerated Lungs*, from which he had formerly spit *purulent Matter* mixed with Blood. — The Physicians of *Montpelier*,
where

where he had been advised to go for the Recovery of his Health, ascribed his Complaints to a latent venereal Cause, and looked upon his Case as a *true venereal Atrophy*; — finding no Relief there, he went to *Paris*, where he staid a short Time, and then set out for *London*, with Intention to take the *Diet-Drink*.

As soon as he arrived I visited him, and found his Case nearly as he had represented it:—He had no venereal Symptoms, except a *Gnorrhæa*, which indeed seemed rather to arise from Weakness and Relaxation, than any remaining *Virus*.

April the 21st, 1766, he began to take the *Diet-Drink*, which he regulatly pursued for the Space of one Month, during which the Gleet was taken away, the Complaint of his Breast was much relieved, and his Strength and Appetite were greatly restored.—He set out for *Bristol* soon after, and at his Return to *London*, was so obliging as to favour me with a Call: I prescribed for him in a trifling Complaint not necessary to be mentioned; his general Habit of Body still continuing in a State of Amendment.

C A S E

C A S E XXXIV.

Scurff and Tetterous Eruptions on the Head.

A Lady near *Aldermanbury* of lax Fibres and delicate Constitution, applied to me for Advice: She had long been troubled with *scurfy tetterous Eruptions* on her Head, and *ulcerous running Sores* behind her Ears, which seemed to disturb her exceedingly. I prescribed her the *Diet-Drink*, with which she began the 8th of May 1766; it promoted a plentiful Secretion of Urine, and proved gently laxative. In six Weeks the Ulceration behind her Ears, which before discharged a *thin corrosive Humour*, was now healed, and her Head was also clear of the *tetterous Eruption*.

C A S E XXXV.

Habitual scorbutic Head-Ache, and Inflammation of the Eyes.

A Gentleman from *Leeds*, of a consumptive bilious Habit, who had himself been cured by the *Diet-Drink*
the

the Year before, of a Complaint arising from an *unsound Liver*, attended with a *yellow surfuraceous Eruption* on the Skin, brought his Wife to *London* with Design to take the same Medicine, though her Complaints were of a different Nature:— Her Age was forty or upwards, her Habit thin, and her Complexion wan and pale;—she had for upwards of six Years, laboured under an *habitual scorbutic Head Ache*, attended with a sharp Humour and violent Inflammation of her Eyes; particularly after catching the least Cold, and for which she had taken many Medicines, without any considerable Effect. *September* the 27th, 1766, she began a Course of the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, at which Time her Head-Ache was excessive, and the Pain and Inflammation of her Eyes so violent, that she was not able to bear the least Degree of Light, and therefore was obliged constantly to wear a Hat or Bonnet;—in a few Days her *Head Ache* was relieved, and in a Fortnight's Time, both *that* and the *Inflammation* of her Eyes were totally taken away; however she regularly continued the Medicine for the Space of one Month, at the End of which Time she was perfectly *cured*, having the Pleasure of seeing her Husband in *London* the

next

next year, who informed me that she continued well, that her Complexion and Habit of Body were exceedingly changed, and that she had never, for many Years past, enjoyed such an uninterrupted State of Health.

WOMEN at a particular Time of Life, from a Defect of the natural Secretions are often subject to a Variety of Complaints, which sometimes End in a Consumption, viz. *Pain* and *Swimming* in the *Head*, *Eruptions* on the *Skin*, *Ulcerations* of the *Legs*, and also *glandular Swellings* of the *Breasts*, which have a Tendency to become *cancerous*; — in such Disorders I have found the *Diet-Drink* extremely beneficial, by keeping the Body laxative, and by assisting Nature in carrying on the several Secretions.

THIS

THIS succinct Account I thought necessary to subjoin, as a farther Confirmation of what I have previously advanced on the Efficacy of the *Diet-Drink*; but should any Doubts arise relative to the Authenticity of the preceeding Cases, because the Names of the Patients, &c. are omitted; I am at Liberty whenever necessary, to refer to many of the Patients themselves, and shall also have Recourse to Gentlemen of *Credit* and *Distinction*, who know the particulars of the worst Cases here stated, and are likewise well acquainted both with the *Patients* and their *Cure*.

I COULD easily have doubled the Number of Cases, but many of them being similar to those already mentioned, have omitted them as superfluous or unnecessary: Several Gentlemen have applied to me for Advice whose Complaints were not *Venereal*, notwithstanding, some of them who had lived with great Freedom, and had occasion to change their Condition for a *married State*, were doubtful and uneasy, lest any Remains of *that Disease*, should entail Misfortunes on their Posterity,

sterity, and chose to undergo a *Course* of this *Medicine* for their own future Satisfaction and Security.

AFTER the Reader has perused the *Appendix* with Attention, I shall leave him to determine, whether the Intention of a *Salivation* as well as that of giving *Mercury*, according to the common Practice, is not more safely and effectually answered, from an Enlargement of the *Secretions*, by a Course of the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*; since by the first Method he suffers both *Confinement* and *Loss of Strength*, but by the last, is restored to Health at full Liberty, without either *Waste* of *Body* or *Injury* to his Constitution.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Page 32. Line 26. *for tetain read detain.* p. 63.
l. 23. *for abso'd read absorb'd.* p. 108. l. 8. *for*
was read were. p. 109. l. 15. *for 1768. read 1763.*

S U P P L E M E N T,

W H E R E I N T H E

True Difference between VENE-
REAL SYMPTOMS, and those of-
ten mistaken for such by the
Patient are clearly pointed out,
so as more easily to be distin-
guished from each other.

SINCE nothing will so much impair the
Health and natural Strength of Body,
as a State of continual Suspence and Anxi-
ety of Mind ; the following Remarks se-
lected from the Observations of the cele-
brated *Astruc*, who is universally allowed
the best Author on the *Venereal Disease*,
are laid down for the Information of the
Reader. If from thence his Doubts
and Fears appear groundless and unne-
cessary, he will do well to lay them to-
tally aside, and no longer act the Part of
the Self-tormentor ; but if, on the con-
trary, they arise from Reality and suf-
ficient Cause, he will not then, from In-
dolence or false Delicacy, trifle with that

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inestimable Blessing, a good Constitution; and by Delays, suffer it to be impaired, from the Continuance of a Disease, which, if properly treated, may always be safely and certainly cured.

THE Necessity of such Observations as will enable the Patient in some Measure to judge for himself in doubtful Cases, is evident; since from the Want of them, the timorous and infatuated have sometimes been driven to Suicide and Despair, or forced into the Hands of ignorant Pretenders, who turn such excessive, and sometimes unnecessary Fears, to their own Advantage.

As I would not appear either to fright or flatter the Reader, I have rather chosen to quote the Authority of another, than to deliver Opinions of my own. I have concentrated, or drawn into a very narrow Compass, the most material Signs or Symptoms of the Disease in Question; and, in order to render them more satisfactory and intelligible, have excluded all unnecessary Terms of Art. I have nowhere changed the Author's Meaning from whence the following Quotations are taken, but only the Order of the Particulars; which are set
down

down with as much Perspicuity and Clearness as possible. Sometimes indeed I was obliged to add a few Words to connect the Sentences; but not more than were necessary as well as unavoidable.

It is no wonder that the Signs or Symptoms of the *confirmed Lues* are so often doubtful, and mistaken by the Patient for those of other Diseases, since Men of Judgment and extensive Practice sometimes find it difficult to distinguish them properly. First, Because many of the Symptoms are common to other Diseases: secondly, Because many of them do not appear in the Beginning of the Disease, but only when the Pox is become inveterate; whereas, the Thing chiefly to be wished, is to discover it so early as to prevent all subsequent Danger: Thirdly, When the Pox is received, the Symptoms are diversified by the Nature and Difference of the Patient's Constitution, so as either to resemble or aggravate the Symptoms of those particular Complaints to which he had before been subject. For instance, if any One has had a Disorder in his *Lungs, Head, Eyes, Liver, &c.* upon the Admission of the Venereal Infection, he will again be at-

tacked in the same Places, but in a more violent Manner ; hence there is not the least Suspicion of a new Disease, and the Patient only imagines that he suffers from his former Disorder.

THE Nature and Order of the Signs are two-fold : *viz.* Either such as are demonstrative and certain, because they are peculiar to the Venereal Disease only ; or such as are equivocal and uncertain, because they are common to other Disorders. From the Presence of the demonstrative or true Signs, it may be determined, that the Pox is present ; but from their Absence it cannot with equal Certainty and Truth be known that it is absent ; because the Force of the Cause being variously hindered, or prevented from acting, the Effect does not always uniformly and necessarily follow.

THE demonstrative Signs of Infection are, frequent Abortion, or the sickly Constitution of Children born at their full Time : Namely, such as are *strumous, rickety, hectical*, and emaciated ; especially, if such Disorders happen in most or all the Children of the same Family, where the Parents and
their

their Ancestors were free from such Disorders; otherwise they ought not to be deemed Marks of Infection, unless confirmed by other Signs.

If local venereal Disorders, such as Shankers, Excrescences, Warts, or Buboës appear upon the Genitals, either spontaneously at first, or after an apparent Cure, break out afresh, without Intimacy with a suspected Person, they are certain Signs of the Pox, and Marks of the first Rank; but are less certain in denoting a confirmed Lues, when they appear after the Use of Venery; since that is never so safe, as to be totally free from Suspicion.

ALL eruptive Disorders, where the Skin is disfigured, if they happen without any manifest Cause, and obstinately elude the Force of Medicines, are Signs of a venereal Taint. But such cutaneous Affections ought to be distinguished from other Diseases of the Skin, which are critical and not venereal; or from yellow or livid scorbutic Spots, which most abound where the other Marks of a *confirmed Scurvy* appear; that is, when the

I

Gums

Gums have been spongy and ulcerated, and the Shins black and livid.

ULCERS of the Throat, Nose, Palate, and Gums, with a Caries or Rottenness of the contiguous Bones, are often observed in an inveterate Pox; but there is Need of much Caution to avoid confounding them with such as are *scorbutic*, which are nearly related to them in Situation, Malignancy, and Difficulty of Cure, but very different in other Respects. For Instance venereal Ulcers first attack the Tonsil Glands and Throat; then the Gums, but more rarely and slowly. On the contrary, scorbutic Ulcers first attack the Gums, and afterwards the Throat and Tonsils.

VENEREAL Ulcers frequently seize on the Nose, with a Caries or Rottenness of the subjacent Bones; but scorbutic Ulcers seldom or never.

VENEREAL Ulcers are often callous or hard in their Circumference; scorbutic Ulcers the contrary: The first are more circumscribed, and for the most Part circular; the last are irregular and wide spreading.

VENEREAL

VENEREAL Ulcers corrode and form Cavities; scorbutic ones shoot out spungy Excrescences or proud Flesh.

AND lastly, Venereal Ulcers are joined with other Signs of the venereal Disease; and scorbutic ones with those of the Scurvy; except in the *scorbutic Pox*, where the Symptoms are complicated and more uncertain.

CARE should also be taken, not to mistake venereal Pains for those which are scorbutic, rheumatic, or gouty. The first are generally increased by the Heat of the Bed, and are therefore called nocturnal Pains; but the last from thence become more easy.

VENEREAL Pains are chiefly confined to the solid or middle Part of the Bones of the Legs and Arms; scorbutic ones usually invade the Joints and membranous Parts of the Body. The first are not relieved by common Remedies, and only yield to a venereal Treatment; the last are mitigated by the Use of Flannel, or warm Weather; they often go off and return by irregular Periods, and frequently are produced by manifest Causes,
such

such as, Intemperance, catching Cold, or living too long on salt or indigestible Provision.

If a deep seated violent Pain has occupied the same Part for a considerable Time, obstinately resisting all Remedies; or, if the Patient, for several Evenings successively, has been seized with a Chillness or slight shivering Fit, succeeded by a feverish Heat, and Sweats towards the Morning, they are Signs of a latent Pox, particularly where there are other corresponding Symptoms.

A DECAY of the Bones may happen exclusive of a Venereal Cause, as often as it succeeds a rickety, scorbutic, or strumous Affection of the Bones; a stubborn, malignant Ulcer, situated immediately upon a Bone; or an Abscess, formed under the Periosteum or Membrane which covers it. If those Cases are excepted, the Decay or Caries of a Bone is always to be suspected Venereal.

TUMOURS of the Glands do frequently happen from Causes which are not Venereal; particularly from scrophulous

phulous Humours, or a rickety Disposition: There is, notwithstanding, need of Caution to distinguish them truly.

THE *equivocal*, or more remote and uncertain Signs of Infection are, Inflammation of the Eyes, Head-Ach, a hissing Noise in the Ears, with Thickness of Hearing, Giddiness of the Head, and Wasting of the Body, with universal Weakness, and a slow Intermitting Fever.—In Women, the Fluor Albus, Cancer of the Womb, Barrenness, or frequent Abortion, without any manifest Cause.

IF after Shankers suddenly dried up; a Bubo repelled, or Gonorrhœa restrained by Art or Accident, the same Complaints break out again without any fresh Cause; then it is evident the Patient is poxed.—So it is probable there is a latent Infection, if he is subject to a falling-off of the Hair, Ulcers in the Throat or Nose, Giddiness, Head-ach, Pains in the Bones or muscular Parts, which are relieved by Eruptions on the Skin; a Marasmus, or Wasting of the Body, with hypochondriacal Disorders, and a slow intermitting Fever. But if the

S Patient

Patient is only affected with one or two of those equivocal Symptoms, and has never suffered any local venereal Disease; then he ought to be deemed free from all Suspicion of it. There are, notwithstanding, *two Cases*, where it would be better for him to suffer an irksome and tedious Remedy (meaning Salivation) than to remain in continual Fear of the worst. The one is, where the Patient proposes to enter into the Marriage-State, and where he might chance to infect a Wife with the *Pox*, or his Children with the *Rickets*, or *King's Evil*, which though different from the *Pox*, are altogether as malignant; *for a bad Tree always produces bad Fruit.*

THE other, where the Patient has been long afflicted with some obstinate Disease, which has eluded the Force and Efficacy of Medicine; for then there arises strong Suspicion, that a concealed Poison supplies the Disease with fresh Fuel.

To the preceding Observations I have added the following Marks of Distinction, between the recent *Gonorrhœa* and *Fluor Albus*.

IT

IT is a Circumstance of the utmost Consequence, to distinguish a fresh venereal Infection from the Fluor Albus, or Whites; for if the first is mistaken for the last, and is either neglected or treated accordingly; the Disorder may unfortunately end in a confirmed Pox.

THE Gonorrhœa is malignant and inflammatory; the Fluor Albus most commonly arises from Relaxation and bodily Weakness; and therefore the Remedies proper in the first Disorder would render the last more violent.

IN the Gonorrhœa, the Discharge chiefly proceeds from the Parts contiguous to the urinary Passage, and continues whilst the Menstrues flow; but in the Fluor Albus, it is supplied from the Vagina and Cavity of the Womb, and the Menstrues are seldom regular.

IN the Gonorrhœa, an Itching, Inflammation, and Heat of Urine, are the Fore-runners of the Discharge; the Orifice of the urinary Passage is prominent and painful, and the Patient is affected with a frequent Irritation to make Water. In the Fluor Albus,

Pains in the Loins and Loss of Strength, attend the Discharge; and if any Inflammation or Heat of Urine follow, it happens in a less Degree, and only after a long Continuance of the Discharge, which becoming sharp and acrimonious, excoriates the surrounding Parts.

IN the Gonorrhœa, the Discharge often suddenly appears, without any evident Cause; but in the Fluor Albus, it comes on more slowly, and is often produced by Irregularities of the Menses, frequent Abortion, Sprains, or long continued Illness.

IN the Gonorrhœa, the Discharge is greenish or yellow, less in Quantity, and not attended with the same Symptoms of Weakness. In the Fluor Albus, it is also often of the same Colour, especially in bad Habits of Body, and after long Continuance; but is usually more offensive, and redundant in Quantity.

T H E E N D.